BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1867. VOLUME XXXIV---NUMBER 42.

THE BANGOR
Daily Whig & Courier,
PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
[illegible] Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge, on the Lower Floor.

TERMS—[illegible] per Year.
[illegible] for Six Months.
[illegible] for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
[illegible] Daily Whig and Courier, at Two [illegible] year, *invariably in advance*.
WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS.
[illegible] JOHN H. LYNDE.

AGENCIES.
[illegible] & Co., 11 State Street Boston, [illegible] New York, are authorized Agents [illegible] advertisements and Subscriptions for [illegible] Agent, Scollay's Building, Court [illegible]

[illegible] must in all cases be paid in advance. [illegible] finding this notice marked, will [illegible] the time for which they paid has [illegible] Subscription expires

BUSINESS CARDS.

EBEN STEVENS,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELLER & ENGRAVER,
No. 3½ Hammond Street,
Opposite the Court House, - - Bangor, Me.

MUSIC!
[illegible] BANGOR QUADRILLE BAND most respectfully give notice that they are prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Fairs, Excursions, and all occasions where [illegible]. Also, music furnished for private [illegible] any number of pieces furnished.— [illegible] Applications made to White's [illegible] any member of the Band, will be promptly attended to. [illegible] Head quarters over White's Music [illegible] Kenduskeag Bridge. [illegible] Violin; Melville H. An[illegible]; Rufus L. Wilder, Cornett; Chas. [illegible] Clarionett; Wm. M. Small, Double [illegible] dec 18

Pitcher, Fuller & Co.,
Commission Merchants and Receivers of Flour and Produce,
[illegible] Dealers in Ship Stores and Chandlery,
No. 20 Commercial Street,
BOSTON.
jan1

ROBERT TREAT & CO
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CORN & FLOUR,
W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, SHIP CHANDLERY &C
[illegible] Exchange St. Opposite Pen. Exchange
ROBERT TREAT,
JOHN STRANGE.

French Porcelaine!
We have just opened a NEW STOCK of China, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, in
White & Gold Band,
Of New and Desirable Patterns.
Rich Vases and Fancy Ware,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Plated Knives, Spoons, Forks and Castors.
FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
[illegible] Rubber, and Common, direct from the Manufacturers, and selling at low prices,
at No. [illegible] Main Street
RICKER & IRELAND.

Jordan & Mannigan,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
HARNESSES!
Collars, Whips, Halters,
SURCINGLES, &c., &c.,
Corner of Harlow and Central Sts,
Near the Franklin House.
[illegible] on hand a good assortment of Harnesses [illegible] constantly manufacturing, from the best [illegible] articles usually found in a Harness shop. [illegible] attention paid to ordered work. We [illegible] Harnesses *ten per cent.* cheaper than any [illegible] in town. A [illegible] invited to call and examine [illegible]. Repairing done promptly. A [illegible] Harnesses for sale cheap.
EDWARD JORDAN. WM. MANNIGAN.

H. L. MITCHELL,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law
OFFICE,
No. 55 WEST MARKET SQUARE,
Bangor, Maine.
[illegible] prompt and personal attention to the [illegible] all demands, and to all other business [illegible]
sept 5—3law

LOTHROP, BEARSE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCELSIOR BURNING OIL,
[illegible] Oil, Coal, Sperm, Whale, Lard, and Lubricating Oils, also
BURNING FLUID, PETROLEUM and BENZINE
[illegible] Ware, Burners, Fluid Tubes, Wicking, &c.
NO. 8 INDIA STREET,
BOSTON.
J. W. Handy, Travelling Agt.
N. H. COLTON, General Agent for Bangor.

WAR CLAIMS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Promptly collected on the most liberal terms,
By Perkins & Smith,
Office—21 West End Kenduskeag Bridge,
BANGOR, MAINE.
NATHAN L. PERKINS, DANIEL SMITH, Jr.
NATHAN L. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
[illegible] above. may 31

FURS!
Cleansed, Repaired, and Made Over, in the best manner, by
Fred. R. Seelen,
Practical Furrier,
58 Main Street, over F. Meinecke's Fancy Goods Store.
☞ Furs & Skins bought at the highest market price. n23 2m

HOLTON & PATTEN,
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Cabinet Organs,
Melodeons, Violins, Guitars & Strings,
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC
TUNING & REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER.
No. 7, *East End Kenduskeag Bridge,*
L. R. HOLTON, J. F. PATTEN. apr 10 BANGOR, ME.

J. H. CLERGUE
BARBER,
and Hair and Wig-Maker,
[illegible]
dec22 [illegible]

REMOVAL.
[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN B. FOSTER. JOSEPH W. FREESE
JOHN B. FOSTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Auctioneers & Insurance Agents,
No. 44 West Market Square, Bangor, Me.
Particular attention given to the sale of Real Estate, Merchandise and Personal Property. may18

WM. T. HILLIARD,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,
OFFICE
Over Mercantile Bank, Hammond St.
Bangor, Nov. 22, 1865.—1f (Times copy)

Tags & Forwarding Cards,
PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE,
AT THE
WHIG & COURIER JOB OFFICE,
KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

Insurance Policies
PRINTED AT THE
Whig & Courier Job Office,
BOWMAN'S BLOCK.

Lantern and Foot Stool!

MANUFACTURED BY
G. G. RICE, Bangor.

WARMER, LANTERN and FOOT STOOL combined, is one of the most useful and comfortable articles for the Doctors, Clergymen, all Professional and Business Men, Mechanics, Carriage Drivers and Teamsters, and especially, all the Ladies should be supplied with them.

You can ride all day with warm feet, go to lecture a dark night, have a lantern and a good warmer and rest for the feet while there.

It is neatly arranged, no heavier than a common lantern, no possible danger of fire, and admirably adapted for either a foot rest, warmer, or lantern.

Town and County rights for sale. Also for sale by JENNESS & SONS, and D. P. WOOD.
dec13 d&w

New Patterns!
Stamping,
Braiding,
Embroidery,
and Sewing,
Of all kinds, done to order at the
BANGOR BAZARRE,
dec28 oaw eF No. 1 Johnson's Block.

FELLOWS' ORIGINAL
WORM LOZENGES.

WE can with confidence point to FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES as the most perfect remedy for those troublesome pests,

INTESTINAL WORMS.

After years of careful experiment, success has crowned our efforts, and we now offer to the world a confection without a single fault, being safe, convenient, effectual and pleasant. No injurious result can occur, let them be used in whatever quantity. Not a particle of calomel enters their composition. They may be used without further preparation, and at any time. Children will eagerly devour all you give them, and ask for more. They never fail in expelling Worms from their dwelling-place, and they will always strengthen the weak and emaciated, even when he is not afflicted with worms.

Various remedies have, from time to time, been recommended, such as calomel, oil of wormseed turpentine, &c., producing dangerous and sometimes fatal consequences. After much research study and experiments, embracing several years the proprietors of FELLOWS' WORM LOZENGES have succeeded in producing this remedy, free from all objections, and positively safe, pleasant and effectual. They do not kill the worms, but act by making their dwelling-place disagreeable to them. In order to assure consumers of the genuineness of these Lozenges, the analysis of DR. A. A. HAYES State Assayer, is annexed:—

"I have analyzed the WORM LOZENGES prepared by Messrs FELLOWS & CO, and find that they are free from mercury and other metallic or mineral matter. These Lozenges are skilfully compounded, pleasant to the taste, safe, yet sure and effectual in their action. Respectfully A. A. HAYES, M. D. Assayer to the State of Mass."

Price 25 cents per Box: Five for $1.

GEORGE W. SWETT, Proprietor of the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 106 HANOVER ST., BOSTON, MASS., *Sole Agent for the United States*, to whom all orders should be addressed.
B. F. BRADBURY, and J. F. PATTEN & CO., Gen'l Agent, Bangor.
Sold by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
oct31 eow6md

NOTICE
TO SELLERS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by an order of the Mayor and Aldermen, passed May 14, 1866, the City Marshal is directed to enforce the Act entitled an Act for the suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops, approved March 25th, 1858, and acts additional thereto. In obedience to said order the undersigned will proceed to take measures to enforce the provisions of said act in all cases of violation thereof in this city, from and after Monday next.
H. B. FARNHAM, City Marshal.
may 16

American Lloyds!

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed agent of American Lloyds, for the State of Maine, and is prepared to inspect vessels or all sizes in course of construction, and report the same for classification.

Ship builders and owners would therefor confer a favor by sending me early notice of the vessels they are building for which a class is desired.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Inspector.
Bath, Maine, Nov. 19th, 1866. n23 2m*

MINERAL BATH AT HOME.
Dyspepsia Cured,
Rheumatism Cured,
Eruptions on the Face Cured,
Scrofula Cured,
BY TREATMENT WITH MINERAL WATERS.

Do away with all your various and often pernicious drugs and quack medicines, and use a few baths prepared with

"STRUMATIC SALTS."

These SALTS are made from the concentrated Liquors of the Mineral Well of the Penn'a Salt Manuf'g Co., in Pittsburgh, and are packed in air-tight boxes. One always suffic ent for a bath. Directions are attached. Internally use

"*STRUMATIC MINERAL WATERS.*"

In bottles of one and a half pints. One sufficient for a day's use. Sold by Druggists generally.
MERRILL BROS, No. 2 State Street, Boston; RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO., No. 106 Fulton St., New York, wholesale agents.
dec3 [illegible]

POTASH!
A SPLENDID THING.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
BLOOD & HOWE,
Jan 7 121 Exchange Street

CAMDEN
ANCHOR WORKS
WE are now making ANCHORS of all sizes, and selling at the lowest market rates. [illegible] done to order. All work warranted. [illegible]
Camden, Sept. [illegible]

Dye Stuffs!
[illegible]

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

A most substantial new building 114 by 41 feet, situated in Sangerville Village, finished in the best manner throughout for a Woolen Factory,—with driving wheel in, and one main line of shafting ready to be put up. Dry House 36 by 24 feet, furnished with large tubular boiler, together with water privilege, dams and flues complete.

The above property is exempt from taxation for six years, and is offered for sale or rent on terms which will be made entirely satisfactory to any party who will put in machinery and carry on the Woolen Manufacturing business.

For further particulars apply to
COL. WILLIAM OAKES, Sangerville Me.
October 29th, 866. dtf

Genteel Residence for Sale.

Being about to leave the city, the subscriber offers for sale his desirable BRICK RESIDENCE on State Street, together with the large adjoining lots—in all about two acres. The house is roomy and convenient, is in a healthy location and neighborhood, has excellent garden with choice fruit trees, good stable, &c., &c. It is a very desirable situation. Apply soon.
nov 29 S. J. MURPHY.
☞ In the absence of Mr. MURPHY, please call upon J. B. FOSTER & CO., Comm. Merch'ts, 44 West Market Square.

SELLING OFF.

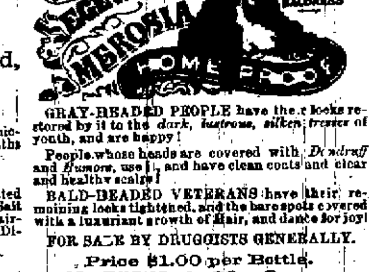
HAVING decided to effect a change in business we would invite our friends and customers to
Great Bargains
—IN—
Velvets, Silks, Satins,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, BONNETS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Laces and Fancy Goods!
We shall sell without regard to cost, and continue this sale until the whole
Stock, Good Will and Fixtures,
Will be sold to any one, wishing to enter into a well established business with a good run of custom, situated in one of the best locations in Bangor, at
NO. 46 MAIN STREET.
M. E. GIBBS & CO.
☞ For further particulars in regard to buying the whole stock, inquire at the above store, or at No. 56 MAIN STREET, of
dec 17 F. MEINECKE.

Jackson's Catarrh Snuff
Positive Cure for all Disorders of
Head, Throat, & Vocal Organs.
ACTS LIKE MAGIC! NEVER FAILS. "TRY IT"
ELEGANT TROCHE and SNUFF
COMBINED FOR
*COUGHS, CATARRHS, BRONCHITIS,
COLDS HOARSENESS, ASTHMA,
BAD BREATH, HEADACHE.*
Relieves wretched symptoms of HOPELESS cases. INSTANTLY *soothes* annoying *cough* in church. Cures CATARRH positively *without* SNEEZING! For Singers, &c. *clears* and *strengthens* the voice. Cures *Hoarseness; tastes pleasant; never nauseates*. PREVENTS COLDS from skating, lectures, &c. Sold by Druggists. Mailed *free* for 35 cents.
Address COOPER, WILSON & CO., Fourth and Wharton, Phila.
B. F. BRADBURY, Agent, Bangor, Me.
W. W. WHIPPLE, PORTLAND, Wholesale Agent,
dec 17 d3taw & wlow 6m*

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword!"
THE GOLD PEN,
BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.
MORTON'S
Gold Pens,
The Best Pens in the World.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN LANE, New York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of Sizes and Prices, sent on receipt of letter postage.
A. MORTON.
jan 1 d&w

IVES'
PATENT LAMPS'
Gas Superseded! Kerosene Popularized!
BY THE USE OF
Ives' Patent Hanging Reflector Lamps,
Brackets, Table Lamps, and Attachments,
WHICH can be filled, trimmed and lighted (as quickly as gas) without removing the *Shade or Globe Chimney or Burner.*
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
RICKER & IRELAND,
No. 1 Main Street.
Those in want of LIGHT, are invited to examine these Lamps before purchasing. oct 8—dtf

GREAT DISCOVERY!
ROGERS'
Excelsior Pain Curer!
THE BEST PREPARATION EVER MADE
FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS:
ALL NERVOUS & NEURALGIC PAINS.
PLEURISY PAINS,
RHEUMATISM,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE, EARACHE,
STIFF NECK,
DIPTHERIA,
SORE THROAT and AGUE.
Also, invaluable in all cases of
SPRAINS AND BRUISES!
TRY IT, AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED!
☞ Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by W. W. ROGERS, Hampden Corner, Maine. Sold in Bangor by W. L. ALDEN & CO.
December 31. 3taw 6m



GRAY-HEADED PEOPLE have their locks restored by it to the *dark, lustrous, silken tresses* of youth, and are happy!

People whose heads are covered with *Dandruff* and *Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!

BALD-HEADED VETERANS have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
Price $1.00 per Bottle.
E. M. TURNER & CO., PROPRIETORS,
PETERBOROUGH, N. H.
B. F. Bradbury and J. F. Patten, Bangor, wholesale and retail agents. feb 5 3law6m*

HAYWARD'S RUBBERS.
WE OFFER TO THE TRADE
A full assortment of the above celebrated
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
At Agency prices. Also
BOOTS, SHOES, AND MOCCASINS,
At wholesale only.
Stevens, Haskell & Chase,
[illegible] Portland, Me.
November 1. [illegible]

WANTED!
6,000 Bushels Barley!!
Highest Price Paid.
[illegible]

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (amount of 15 lines this type,) one insertion,	$1 00
For one square, three times in the Daily,	1 50
For one square, one week,	2 00
each week's continuance,	75
For half-square, one time,	75
For half-square, three times,	1 00
For half-square, one week,	1 25
each week's continuance,	40
For one square, in Weekly, three times,	1 50
each week's continuance,	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.
$2,50 per square for first week—$1,00 per square for continuance;

DOUBLE COLUMN ADVERTISEMENTS, inserted at the rate of 'Special Notices.'

☞ Advertisements continued *three times a week* at two-thirds price; *two times a week*, one half price *one time a week* one-third price.

☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞ All Transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Despatches to the Evening Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.

A Boston lady with a child in her arms while crossing the railroad track at Wyoming Station, Mass., yesterday afternoon, was run into by a locomotive, badly crushing both of her ankles and feet and seriously injuring her child.

The first train on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad since the freshet came through from Taunton yesterday.

PORTLAND Feb. 16.

The steamship Moravian will be detained until Sunday afternoon for her cargo.—Belle Boyd came a passenger in the Moravian.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

The steamship Corsica, from Havana, has arrived at quarantine. She reports the steamship Palmyra from Liverpool is ashore at the southern entrance of the Swash Channel in the Lower Bay. Weather thick and raining.

Reported for the Daily Whig.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 16.

SENATE.

Mr Caldwell, from judiciary committee, reported resolve for an amendment of constitution—the repeal of article 11 of the amendment.

Mr Woodman, from the committee on railroads, ways and bridges, reported bill an act to aid in the construction of railways and exempt the shares and bonds issued in aid thereof from taxation for a term of years; and bill an act in aid of the European Railway. Both lie over to be printed.

Mr Crosby, from the joint select committee on capital punishment, reported majority report in favor of capital punishment, and minority report adverse.

Mr Crosby defined his own position as decidedly adverse to a change of law. He was opposed to capital punishment.

Mr Holbrook from committee on mercantile affairs, reported finally. The committee was discharged.

Same Senator, from committee on claims reported resolve in favor of Susan Reed of Freedom.

Mr Billings spoke in favor of the resolve and brought to light some interesting history of the leading men of the town in connection with the early history of the war, the visit of one of them to the Governor of Maine, to Fort Lafayette, his subsequent return and persecution of loyal men.

HOUSE.

Mr Frye of Lewiston, from the committee on the judiciary, reported an act providing for the incorporation of mining companies.

Mr Rogers of Patten, from the committee on State lands and State roads, reported a resolve authorizing the Land Agent to convey a lot of land to H. B. Hersey. Read and assigned.

Mr Downes of Calais, from the committee on the judiciary, reported an act to incorporate the North Anson and Skowhegan Telegraph Company; also, an act to amend an act amending the law relating to the taxation of personal property. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Foster of Waterville, from the committee on the judiciary, reported an act to incorporate the Maine Dental Society, which was passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr Philbrick of Skowhegan, from the committee on railroads, ways and bridges, reported back in a new draft an act additional to the acts which constitute the charter of the Maine Central Railroad Co., which was ordered to be printed.

Mr Berry of Gardiner, from the committee on the liquor law, reported bill an act to provide for a State police in certain cases.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr Brown of Hampden, from the committee on legal reform, reported an act to restore and preserve trial by jury. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Holland of Lewiston, from the committee on railroads, ways and bridges, reported reference to the next Legislature of bill to incorporate the International Railroad Co.

Mr Stetson of Bangor, from the committee on finance, reported a resolve to reduce the valuation of the city of Portland. Read and assigned.

Mr Thompson of Bangor, from the committee on railroads, ways and bridges, reported an act to extend the charter of the Thomaston Bridge Co. Read and assigned. Also, reported reference to the next Legislature of petitions for incorporation of the Augusta and Hallowell Railroad Co.

Mr Spear of Rockland, from same committee, reported an act to revive and extend the charter of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad Co.

Passed to be engrossed—Bills to incorporate the Casco, Madawaska & Lockwood Mills; resolve abating State taxes of Frankfort and assessing the same upon Monroe; an act to change the name of certain persons; to incorporate the Trustees of the Augusta Academy; to amend the charter of the New Sharon Water Power Co.; to make valid the doings of the town of Springfield.

Mr Oak of Garland, from the committee on assumption, reported back in a new draft bill to equalize the war expenditures of cities, towns and plantations. Report and bill ordered to be printed.

Mr Perry of Camden called up the bill to authorize Reuben Philbrook to extend a wharf in Camden, proposed an amendment which was adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

Mr Brown of Hampden proposed the following:

Ordered, That no member of this House be excused from further attendance upon its sessions unless because of sickness of himself or family, provided, if any member be excused for other causes, his pay shall be reduced so that he shall receive pay only in proportion to the time of his attendance.

On motion of Mr Otis of St. George, the order was laid on the table, and Monday morning was assigned for its consideration.

Mr Hartwell of Oldtown called up bill an act to protect the rights of the Penobscot Indians in certain islands, and the same was read the third time, an amendment offered by Mr Hartwell was adopted, and the bill was passed to be engrossed.

Bill an act to set off a portion of the town of Frankfort and annex the same to town of Winterport, [illegible] passed to be engrossed, on motion of Mr [illegible] in [illegible]

The Impeachment Question

RECONSTRUCTION.

GEN'L BUTLER'S SPEECH

Before a Convention of the Maine Legislature, Feb. 13, 1867.

[REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE DAILY WHIG.]

The following report of General Butler's Speech at Augusta last week, was received late on Friday evening, and could not be published on Saturday.

We are not to be understood as adopting Gen. Butler's views as to the expediency or necessity of any present movement for impeachment, however just it might be, but simply as presenting through him the views of those who *do* believe that the safety of the country now demands it. Our own views on that point have been heretofore given. The time may come, and that soon, when the impeachment will be found the only means of saving the Republic.

Gen. Butler said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of Maine.

First giving you my most grateful and cordial thanks for the high honor implied by your invitation, I beg leave in the few minutes in which I shall venture to occupy time so valuable, to discuss one of the untried, but conservative powers of the Constitution: to ascertain its limits, its uses, and the dangers to republican institutions it was intended to meet.

That it has not been oftener and earlier discussed is a proud tribute to the patriotism, to the purity and the probity of our statesmen and the integrity of our people. That the time has come now in which it may be discussed is the judgment of some men and the fear of all.

All forms of government republican in spirit have hitherto been failures, whether conducted by the enlightened and polished Athenians, or the rough, rugged and austere Persian of ancient days, or by the mercurial Frenchman, or the far-seeing Anglo Saxon.

All those which have emerged from the darkness of ages into the light of civilization, have each and all merged into despotism and ended in anarchy, or in a government tempered in some degree with autocracy. The Switzer who lives in the Alps, may seem an exception; but his government lives in weakness rather than in strength, and furnishes an illustration rather than a contravention of that great truth.

History through all times repeats herself; and sad indeed would be the hearts of American statesmen reasoning *a priori* for the fate of his country, if he could not find some great and vital exception to take our beloved country out of and from an apparently common and inexorable law.

Those who believe in the capacity of the many to be governed, and of the few to govern, in the superiority of the monarchical over elective free government, never cease to press this fact upon us whenever the permanency, stability and strength of a republican government and the strength of a monarchical government are brought in question.

To all republics the one precursor or harbinger of their death, has been a uniform usurpation of executive power, and the neglect of the people to meet the first encroachments upon their liberties. This condition of things has ever given to the enemies of free government an argument against the stability of our institutions. We are told that our Democracy wants stability or firmness of purpose enough to carry on a long and devastating war. To that we answer that America has carried on a war more bloody in detail, more vast in its awful results, than any war hitherto waged—and that a civil war.

But we are told that a government resting solely upon the will of the people would not have stability enough to command the respect of capitalists and men of wealth, to borrow money on an extended loan. To that we answer we have borrowed more money in a shorter time, at a lower rate and a longer investment, than any king or principality of Europe could get. Nay more, we begin to pay back what we borrow, which they never did.

Again we are told that the crowning danger would come when the people were called upon to tax themselves to pay the interest of a large accumulated debt; to that again, we answer that we are the worst or best taxed people on the face of the globe. We pay to-day double and treble more than any tyrant ever yet wrung by oppression from a crushed people, and there are yet ringing in our ears the shouts of a million freemen that the obligation to pay our national debt shall be incorporated into our organic law, so that our national credit shall not be questioned, though it may take the last dollar to redeem it.

Again, we are told that our armies, flushed with success and proud of their victories, with officers in love with their profession, at once chivalrous and commanding; their soldiers more numerous than the fabled hosts of Xerxes, each and all endeared to each other by the excitement and dangers of camps, valiant, and spurning, it may be the more arduous employments of peace, and unwilling to return to civil life, would,—as did the Roman legions of old, under the lead of some bold bad man, some skilful and ambitious soldier,—seize the supreme power and govern with the sword.

To this again we answer, that our armies when the war was done, melted away like the snow flake softly falling on the ground, merging into the citizen, and all the better citizen for his previous training in the field and hardships in the camp. These have endeared him to the people. Instead of being feared by the people, they are leaned upon, as their right arm to preserve institutions they have suffered so much to save.

Our country having passed through all these dangers, so fatal to so many republics, how is it that we find her coming out of the war stronger and greater than before, with renewed grandeur, her institutions preserved from slavery, the last vestage of that wrong effaced with liberty and equality for all her people?

What shall I say has been the safeguard of our country? Education and religion, the school house and the church, never before given to a whole people in a republic. To a whole people did I say? Oh, there is a fault, it's a grievous fault, and grievously have we answered for it. Over half our territory there has never yet been established a system of free schools, wherein all men may be taught their duty to themselves, their fellow men, and their God. Nay, far more and worse, more wretched still, even the great truths of religion were either perverted or denied, and the most wholesome institution and the first vouchsafed from God to man, that of Marriage, to a large portion of their population, even as a civil contract, was denied.

What wonder then that eleven States, cursed with such an institution, which by its demoralizing tendency overthrew the liberties of Greece and Rome, with the ties of political morality only to bind them—what wonder I say that they broke away from the ties by which they were bound, to try the experiment of despotism to end in anarchy? What other issue could we hope for than that which did happen—treason and war, intensified by the horrors of starving prisoners and culminating in the assassination of the great and good President and patriot, Abraham Lincoln!

Let us humbly and reverently thank the Almighty Disposer of events that He gave to the north that [illegible] that [illegible] toration, congresses making plans of organizing and re-organizing discordant States, each and all of the devices of statesmen will fail, as they always in like condition failed. Even the great boon of universal freedom, has failed to meet the emergency. Universal suffrage allied to universal ignorance will only add to the danger, giving to the masses the strength and power of Hercules to be wielded by a blind Sampson.

The school house and the church, education and religion, are the only true basis upon which the Southern States can be restored. This is the only way which is permanent and eternal: all others are temporary and will fail, and happy for the country if they don't fail in anarchy, and blood. Let the school house rise in every hamlet in the South, open to black and white alike, that learning like the gentle dews of heaven shall fall beneficent and broadcast over all that land. Let the church follow the school house, religion follow learning, so that her seeds shall not be cast on stony ground. Let nothing hinder this, no conditions or form of law, or tricks of diplomacy; let nothing hinder it. Warned by the muse of history, I pray as for my life, for this strong assurance, for the success of this last and best experiment of freedom. Like one who sees the ark of safety disappearing in the whelming waste of waters forever, I pray that she may turn aside her wand, the wand of history from our country; that she may go onward forever in the path of honor, glory, and power.

But will even these great safeguards be sufficient without the vigilance of the people, which shall resist the first so dangerous encroachments of the executive power. We have seen that the encroachments of the executive power have been uniformly the cause of death. No despot has ever taken away the liberties of a people, until he had familiarized the people with the possibility that he might do so, until the people were familiar with its possibility. Therefore whoever by word, by deed, by thought, shall suggest the possibility, that any man can make himself dictator by the use of any means, commits a great crime against free government, and the greater and higher the official sphere from which such declaration emanates, the greater is the crime.

We are apt to shut our eyes and our ears, too, against any danger that may come from words. It is only talk— wait till something is done. But words are things, living, burning things; they set the world on fire. No better illustration of this than the great rebellion. For more than a quarter of a century, Calhoun and his disciples preached disunion in the South from every stump, until a generation was taught disunion, and treason by words until at last these words burst forth into terrible war.

Can any body doubt that if Andrew Jackson had hung Calhoun for his first words of treason, that thunders of the cannon from his state would never have been heard against Sumpter, that our sons and brothers would have been alive to day well and happy; and that a peaceful solution of the slavery question might have been found. What a lesson this teaches us to meet the first beginnings of illegal utterances against the true principles of government. Our fathers fought in revolutionary times because of the principles of the British King and irresponsible ministers. Having established a government of their own, they provided against the encroachments of the executive a great constitutional, legal, conservative power, that of impeachment and removal from office whosoever should conspire against the liberties of the people. The form of government contemplated this and that every officer with the simple exception of the judges should be removed by the President for such cause as he might see it with the advice and consent of the Senate—and that the President should himself be removed for such cause when the representatives of the people may see fit with the like advice and consent of the Senate whenever the liberties of the country and the stability of our government requires it.

We are apt to say, Oh it is a great thing to remove a high officer of the United States, even for cause; but we have stood by for many years and seen high officers, even one who has been a Vice President, removed from office. We have seen them, removed for cause or no cause at the will of a single man. Why start we back appalled, when it is suggested with reference to a high officer, though it may be a no greater man, at the will of the whole representatives of the whole people, with the advice and consent and sworn judgment of two thirds of the Senate of the United States.

I have said that the remedy by impeachment is unusual. But why? It is because from the theory, there is but a single class of officers upon which it can operate. It does not operate upon the officers of the army, nor civil officers, because they may be removed at the will of the President, except Judges. Among the executive officers, there is only the President and Vice President upon whom the remedy may operate. Therefore we have seen that remedy substantially lying dormant, there not having been but four cases of its use in the federal government since the foundation of the constitution.

Let us examine because we shall see in the first place, that the idea which we have got from tradition that the rack and the axe and the dungeon follows removal and trial by impeachment, is not true; nothing but removal and official disqualification.

The first case was that of Judge Pickering of New Hampshire, a neighbor of ours, in 1803. The Judge of the District court of New Hampshire, impeached by the House of Representatives and tried by the Senate, for the charge of drunkenness, the lowest offense, a high misdemeanor in consideration of the magnitude of the officer who was guilty of the offense. Judge Pickering pleaded in extenuation or in justification that he did not get drunk as a Judge but as a man; it was not the official act; but they made answer, that it may be true that a man can only be impeached for an official act. But the Senate after the full consideration determined that when the man was intoxicated, the Judge was drunk, and removed him from office and as that was an offence of rather a different order from ordinary offences they did not inflict the highest penalty, they simply removed him from office.

The next case was that of Judge Chase of Maryland. Samuel H. Chase, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, and therefore of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was impeached for arbitrary conduct to members of the bar. That portion of the impeachment did not succeed; because the Senate seemed to think the worse he treated the lawyers, the better it was; but upon another point he was impeached. Upon this ground, there were seven articles which we pass over, the eighth was in these words, 'that the said Samuel Chase designing to stir up the hatred of the good people of Maryland, against their government and constitution, made an inflammatory political harangue to the grand jury, conduct highly indecent in any one, and especially to be condemned in a high official of the United States. We look into the evidence. It turned out that he made a speech against the universal white suffrage law of Maryland. The legislature passed a law that every white man should have the right to vote. Judge Chase told the grand jury after he finished his charge, (and surely they would believe it came from his desires for the good of the government,) that it tended to mobocracy that no man ought to vote who did not own property. He named $250, a favorite sum of the day which a man ought to own before exercising the franchise. By universal suffrage was only meant universal white suffrage. His remarks when you come to compare them to those we are accustomed to hear from a high official of to-day, seem singularly calm and temperate. But the Senate upon that article, upon that temperate speech, voted 18 Democrats guilty to 16 Federalists not guilty, so that impeachment of that day seemed Pickering's case established the fact that a man might be impeached for drunkenness; Chase's case established that a man might be impeached for a bad political speech, and that is the judgment of the very men who framed the constitution of the United States. This was in 1803-4 the time of which I am speaking. In the Senate and House sat the very men who framed the constitution itself, Madison, Monroe, Hamilton, Hancock and others, profound scholars, and crowned in all hearts as the fathers of the Republic.

The next case was in 1830. The impeachment of Judge Peck of Missouri, for imprisoning one Lawless, a lawyer. That case failed for want of sufficient evidence.

The last case of impeachment, and the one most instructive at this juncture, was that of Judge Humphrey of West Tennessee, impeached in 1862, upon complaint of one Andrew Johnson. Among the charges was, that at Nashville, on the stump, in a public harangue, Judge Humphrey told the people of Tennessee that they had a right by ordinance of secession of the State government, to absolve their allegiance to the government of the United States. It was not an official act, it was on the stump, before the war, on the 29th day of Dec'r 1860, Judge Humphrey made a speech, in which he said that secession was a right—that was all there was of it—the same doctrines that Calhoun and his disciples had openly advocated for years. Would that somebody in 1832 had impeached Calhoun; had taken the matter in the beginning, and saved the expenditure of blood and treasure that followed from the too much unobserved treason of that time. Upon that charge of making a political speech, of advocating a political doctrine advanced by Calhoun thirty years before, upon the complaint of Andrew Johnson, Humphrey was impeached and tried by the senate, every senator—thirty-eight in number—voting him guilty upon that charge.—Upon the other charge, that of confiscating the property of Andrew Johnson, he was found not guilty. Upon the charge of having made an illegal political speech before the war, every democrat of the senate, (*of that senate*, and pretty much every one of the present senate, for there have been but very few democrats elected to the senate since,) and every republican senator voted him guilty.

Now this case establishes many propositions. First; It establishes that a political speech, without any overt act, nothing but words, can be the cause of impeachment. It establishes further that a senate composed of senators from which eleven states are excluded, is a legal high court of impeachment to try high officers, and that a house of representatives from which ten states are excluded, is a legal body to bring an impeachment against a high officer; yet, again, Humphrey refused to appear, and the senate upon the complaint of Andrew Johnson, heard and tried him in his absence, and deposed him too, so that we have got, by the judgment of the house and senate of that day, by the judgment of the complainant of that day, afterwards elected Vice President, by the judgment of the whole nation, the conclusion that a house with ten states out, is a proper impeaching body, and that a senate with eleven states out, is a proper high court to try the prisoner; and if the accused party wont come, the same body may try him in his absence; so that every question but one that would be likely to arise in a trial of the highest officer, has been already concluded—every question but one, has been settled, whether the party accused shall hold his office while he is being impeached.

When our fathers made the constitution, they borrowed most of their legal forms from the English law. So that when you speak of *a suit at law* you have got to go to the English law to see what a suit at law means; in a suit of equity, you go to the English law to see what a suit of equity means. If we speak of impeachment, we go to the customs, the law of the Commons of England, to find out how the impeachment may be tried.

It is well known that there was a struggle in England on the question. On the trial of a Peer, the commons contended that the Peer to be tried should not sit, and the Peers contended that he should. Suppose the question had been formally decided by the convention who framed the constitution, can there be any doubt how they would have decided it? That convention declared that an officer may be removed upon impeachment for and conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors. If he could only be removed upon conviction, if he could hold on until after conviction, this might happen. If he appeared before the Senate, the high court of impeachment, it is well known that if the President of the United States should be impeached, upon his trial the Chief Justice must preside; suppose that between the impeachment and the trial the Chief Justice should die. It would be the President's duty, as it would certainly be his pleasure, to appoint his judge, and we should have the singular example of a party on trial appointing his own judge to try him. It is not at all likely that our fathers were chargeable with any such folly as that.

Nay more. In tender consideration of the accused person himself, he should be relieved from the cares of State, so that he might have time to attend to his defence.—He would have but little time to devote to other matters. Let me say to you, that when the House of Representatives decide to impeach a President he will have business enough on his hands to attend to his own defence without performing the executive duties of President.

There seem to be differences between trial by jury and trial by impeachment, to which I will call your attention, because I think it profitable to discuss this matter fully. In a trial by jury an indictment must be filed.—An impeachment is not like a trial by jury in this, that there need be no written cause filed against the party before he is arrested. The course of proceedings is for the House to inform the Senate that they impeach a government officer, and they propose to file reasons.

Again, in another thing impeachment differs from a trial by jury. The House may proceed upon common fame for evidence—They need introduce no witnesses. If there is a report, that is sufficient evidence upon which the House may proceed to impeach, and for good reasons, because if it were otherwise, the higher criminals would escape, because a private person would not dare to present him. Bacon imprisoned a counsellor, Ramburn, who accused him of taking a bribe. The Lord Chancellor had him arrested. The next year the Lord Chancellor confessed his crimes and among other crimes, he confessed the charge that Ramburn had made against him.

The House of Representatives may proceed upon common fame for good reason.—Impeachment is not a mere charge for a trial. It is a great governmental act, by which the whole power of the government is affected, and governmental action proceeds upon common fame.

Another distinction. It seems to trouble our Senators, and they are making all manner of disclaimers and trying to keep their minds free—don't like to make up their judgment till they have heard the case. They are afraid to express an opinion as it may be a cause of challenge. Having expressed an opinion is no cause for challenge to a Senator, and for this reason: In trial by jury if a juryman is challenged for opinion, a bystander is selected to take his place; but there are no bystanders around to fill up the places of Senators who may be challenged. Therefore in the House of Lords among the Peers fathers and sons of the accused sit and vote upon the question of guilt or innocence. I do not mean to deny that you might fill up the Senate better from among the bystanders than it is now; but the constitution is against it.

It is the duty of every man, in my judgment, to form and express an opinion frankly and openly upon every great question that may involve the future well being of his country. By that rule, no man who has formed an opinion would have a right to sit upon the trial of Jefferson Davis, and no [illegible] sion, is to the effect that impeachment would lead to sentence, and sentence be followed by execution. That would hardly need be alluded to, if it had not happened that a person so high in position as the President of the United States has adopted that idea, and said in reference to his impeachment,—"Would they take off my head as they took off the head of James the Second of England?" The President is at fault there. James the Second's head was not taken off. He disgusted his people, got frightened at their action and ran away and took his head off with him. The President is at fault—James the Second is a good example for him to follow. It is only his official head we purpose to take off, of which he has taken off so many.

[At this point a short respite was had to light the hall—after which the orator resumed.]

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—Thus far I have ventured to detain you in discussing, first, the dangers which the remedy by impeachment was meant to meet, and secondly, the manner of its operation.

The next question which will naturally present itself and which is to be decided in the mind of every man for himself with candor and fairness of judgment, is whether any officer of the United States has been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor which shall render him liable to impeachment; that question with your leave, I will endeavor to discuss. The evidence given before you is that of common fame. The question is undergoing judicial examination by the grand inquest, the House of Representatives. It becomes us to wait now until their action shall determine, first, what the evidence is before that grand inquest, and secondly, what they then propose to do. But it is necessary that every man's mind should be instructed, because it is of no consequence what that action is unless it is sustained in the hearts and judgments and consciences of the whole people.

Another objection is that it has been apparent that the people of the country have been ahead of those who claim to be the leaders all through the war. When the leaders failed it was the enthusiasm of the people that aroused their spirit. The energy of the people has brought them safely thro', and it is proper to wait and see if this impeachment commands the sympathy and the judgment of the people, assuming that the representatives of the people shall find cause for impeaching the President of the United States.

The next question which we have a right to determine, and which it becomes our duty as good citizens to discuss, is whether it it is then expedient to put our institutions to the test of trying him for these crimes and misdemeanors; because he may have committed these crimes and misdemeanors, and it may be too strong a measure to try him, even though he may have been guilty. It may be wiser to get along with the difficulty as it is rather than endanger the strength of the government.

For one, being somewhat positive in my tone of mind, I am inclined to think that whatever is right and just is expedient; but although being positive, I am always glad to compare my own opinions, the conclusions of my own mind with those of minds more calm, more sensitive to the possible results of any action than my own. Now let us see where we stand upon this question of expediency. I will assume that the usurpation of executive power in undertaking to frame new States out of an overthrown rebellious aggregation of States, and appointing Governors for them, and setting up all the machinery of government under the old rebellious leaders, thus reinstating the rebellion, and setting treason again on its feet, is a sufficient constitutional reason for impeachment, assuming that, because it is being discussed in the House of Representatives, the question is, had we better wait two and a half years longer or remove the cause at once.

My own position is, if this government has not strength enough to try, condemn and punish any criminal however high, it is not worth preserving. But let us assume that we have got strength enough—yet my conservative friends say do not use it. Why not? Let us see the situation. A rebellion more terrible was never conquered, conquered more completely than any other rebellion was ever crushed out. There were in that rebellious country two sets of men, at the time that the armed forces were surrendered—one the ignorant black loyal men, the other educated, white and treasonable men. One, the black, was jubilant and hopeful, the other seeing nothing but punishment for crime.—It was easy to bring back every man to his proper relation at that time. Does any man doubt that if we had the strong hand holding the even balance of justice upon treason, upon traitors, making treason odious, making the difference between the loyal and disloyal as wide as the gulf between Lazarus and the rich man in Abraham's bosom, does any man doubt that at this time the Union might have been restored, and this question put out of the power of producing that excitement which must invest it for long time to come? Why, though we sit idle for two years, why day after day comes up the cry of the murder of Union men; that no debt that you have there is safe; that the business of the country is stagnant; that no man dares to-day to commence any new enterprise? Why but this, that the President has assumed a policy against the constitution as we suppose. He stands to-day saying that so long as he can do battle he will never yield. Is it because the people favor his policy? We have heard from Maine. We think the people have spoken there! From the Great West; from Pennsylvania. They have all come into line and say to the President—Your policy is an unfortunate one; you are bringing disgrace and ruin upon the loyal men of the country; you are elevating the disloyal into place, and you are bringing anarchy into the rebel territory; and he has swerved not from his course. We assume that he will stand where he has, until the end of his term. We have no right to suppose differently. He may yield to this or that proposition for the sake of dividing the great Republican party of the country, the party of the loyal men of the country. He may shuffle to make trouble here and there; but upon the great proposition whether in him or Congress reside the power of reorganizing a State,—upon that point, I understand, he remains immovable. We may assume that to the end, for two years longer, he stands where he did, and what is the consequence? Is there any man within the sound of my voice who believes that there is any restoration possible under the President's policy which will be profitable to the country? Congress has tried various schemes; one the appointing of commissioners on restoration. The difficulty is, Congress would not confirm any body that the President would appoint, and the President would not appoint any body that Congress would ratify. Then comes the military bill. The difficulty with that is, it is unconstitutional to begin with, for it proposes to get along without the President, who is the commander-in-chief, by putting the power in the hands of a subordinate. The President is by the Constitution, the commander-in-chief; Congress cannot take the power from him so long as he holds the office. The commander-in-chief can send any one of his soldiers where he pleases. Why should you limit the power of the commander-in-chief? You cannot do it. The Supreme Court says, and says rightly, that that power does not belong to Congress. Suppose you try that temporary expedient; does it restore these States? does it bring peace to the country? does it bring back harmony? It simply protects the helpless Union men from destruction; does that bring peace to the country?

I do not speak of parties because the great Union Republican party is the only true and loyal party in the United States. Whatever injures that party I speak of as affecting the interests of the country. We of that party are responsible to the country, and will be held responsible in 1868. The people will say to us, Did we not give you a majority—both branches? Yes, but the President was [illegible]

THE BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

him? what is our answer? Nothing. I say to you that we have the power, and are responsible to the people for the use we make of it. He will not enforce the Civil Rights Bill. Why don't you impeach him, and put somebody in that will? Was there not a constitutional remedy for you? If you do not see that the laws are executed, that the peace and quiet and liberty of the country is safe, that the business of the country is allowed to resume its accustomed channels before 1868, it will affect our elections. The Southern rebels will give strength and courage, and by a change in the sentiment of the North, a small comparative increase to the democratic element already here, they will aspire to govern this country through the next president. A small addition of votes to their present strength judiciously distributed, would give them the power. One tenth of one per cent. increase would elect Andrew Johnson President of the United States.—14,000 additional to their last vote would give them New York; Indiana 10,000; 17,000 in one State, 8,000 in another. I do not stop to go into a full calculation. If the South in conjunction with the democrats of the North, on the basis of the Chicago platform, undertake to elect a President, suppose it turns out that by the help of the united South they can get Northern States enough to elect a President, and the Supreme Court decide that the Southern States are in the Union, and that their votes are to be counted, who shall say nay? shall Congress say nay? You have no constitutional power to say who shall be electors.

The Democracy have not scrupled against fighting the Republicans through the war. They, aided by the recuperated party of the South and the Supreme Court, may take the government into their hands, and then, my conservative friends, is it not possible that your seven-thirties may decline in the market.

Is it best to send this question of settlement to the next Presidential election, endangering another civil war, when you have a constitutional, conservative, radical remedy of impeaching and removing the President, if he is guilty.

I hear some one say, you will shake the business of the country. I agree—somewhat, but not a great deal. It is better to shake it now; it is better to have stagnation now than in 1868. Some men are afraid you would ruin our credit abroad. I make no objection to that. I will tell you why. When I am a borrowing man I am anxious to have low interest, when I am a lending man I like high interest. We owe $600,000,000 abroad of bonds, worth 72 cents per dollar. Now if we pay them at 40 or 60 cents instead of 72, I have no objection. (The General stated the argument at length.)

I don't think there is going to be any shock upon that score. I was giving an argument to those who don't think it best to stir at this time against the President of the United States because he may resist.

If we go into this condition of things—on the one side Congress trying to rule against the President—there is a doubtful Constitutional question in the way, the Supreme Court deciding for the President. I do not know what course the army and navy would take. As a lawyer, I do not know which view I ought to take; but upon this question—whether the President can be removed by both Houses—upon this question, I have no doubt.

There is no peace till this great question is settled. You cannot delay the progress of revolution. This country will not stand still.

The President says, I will agree that you may settle this question by letting all the men vote who voted in 1860, and in addition all who can read and write and own land. That is a delusion. There is a rebel majority there now. You would thus give the power into the hands of the enemies of the country. Disguise it as you will, the men who plotted against this government and went into rebellion did not love this government, and they never will so long as they can help it. Now I don't want these men in the government; therefore I will never vote to make this Constitutional Amendment a finality. The Constitutional Amendment is well enough so far as it goes, but it is not broad enough.

If I am asked what are my requisites for the elective franchise, I answer—it is first, loyalty; second, loyalty; third, loyalty; and forever; that I prefer an ignorant friend to a learned enemy. I prefer the friendship of a dog to the enmity of Sir Isaac Newton. Therefore, while I appreciate education as high as any man, and while I agree that in a State like my own State of Massachusetts, where for 80 years the State has supported a system of schools, it may be well enough to have an educational test, I do not favor such a test in a State where no such system of schools has existed, where the most educated have been rebels. There, the question in reference to the franchise should be, not whether the party can *write*, but whether he *made his mark* on the right side during the war. Such a test as they ask for is a snare and a delusion. That test which my colleague from Massachusetts favors is a snare and a delusion, and is a proposition to give power to our enemies and take it from our friends. They give it to our enemies because they own property and take it from our friends because they don't own property. To that the people of this country are unalterably opposed. I believe that the last election settled the question, that it was determined by the people of this country that the loyal men should rule the country, and that the disloyal men, white or black, who tried to ruin the country, should never have that power again.

The people of this country in my judgment demand of us, the rulers of the country, that we should plant the government upon that basis at once, and if anybody stands in the way he must get out of the way in the shortest possible constitutional road. Therefore, I have ventured to discuss these questions before you to-night, in the view that we cannot afford as statesmen or as politicians, or in any view to let this state of chronic anarchy remain at the South, and above all as true and just men to allow our friends, white and black to be murdered there as they have been murdered for months past. If we do not do this business up the people who have sent us here will surely send somebody else in our places who will do it. If we fail in our duty they ought to do it. If it is radicalism, I believe it to be the highest conservatism,—the process by which the government is alone to be preserved.

In the governments of Europe it was said the king could do no wrong. We have repudiated this idea, but there is in this country a King that can do no wrong, enthroned, all powerful, omniscient and omnipresent, so far as governmental action is concerned. One whose behests can never be disobeyed, one whose power can never be usurped, one who is always to be heeded when he speaks; and on whomsoever head he falls, he shall be ground to powder.

That King, that omniscient, omnipotent power is the popular will, guided by popular intelligence. That power has spoken. The only question is whether we shall fear to obey its voice. Shall we who conduct the government carry out that great will in the constitutional, legal and usual course of governmental action? By it the conservative will be made sure, the timid will be made certain, and every man who doubts shall have his doubts removed.

For be assured that if you do not direct and carry out the will of the people in the constitutional, legal and proper course of governmental action, the government will be overthrown. Revolutions never go backward. Therefore I leave off where I began. If it shall be found that any high officer in the government stands opposed to the settlement of this great question, he must be removed in the constitutional, conservative, legal manner. Any other course is anarchy or revolution.

It remains for me to renew my warmest thanks for the kind, courteous hearing you have given to remarks unprepared, rude and disjointed; but indicating frankly my judgment of the course in which the government of the country should hereafter be guided.

A [illegible] Invention.—A Mr. [illegible] of Wisconsin, has patented an [illegible]

Whig & Courier.

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WM. H. WHEELER, EDITOR.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the Publishers, "Wheeler & Lynde."

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

Penobscot Christian Convention.

To the Pastors and Brethren of the Churches in Penobscot County and vicinity.

At the late very interesting Christian Convention in Portland, it was recommended that similar Conventions be held in the different Counties in the State. Accordingly, Pastors, Professors in the Seminary, and a Committee from the different Churches, after endeavoring to ascertain the wishes of the people, have decided to call such a Convention in Bangor.

We, therefore, in behalf of the Churches of this city, cordially invite a Delegation from the Christian Churches of this county and vicinity, to meet us in Convention, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 26th and 27th.

The Convention will assemble on Tuesday, Feb'y 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the First Baptist Church.

The object of the meeting, as set forth in the call for the State Convention, is "A free interchange of opinions and experience in regard to the various questions of practical Christian effort,—The work of the Churches.—Home Evangelization,—The spread of the Gospel among the poor and neglected.—The Sunday School,—The suppression of Intemperance," and kindred topics. A fraternal gathering of the different branches of the household of faith, in no party interest, but especially to unite in humble prayer for the presence and blessing of our common Lord.

Delegates from other Counties will be heartily welcomed, and a Committee from the different Churches will provide free entertainment for all Delegates.

G. A. Thatcher,	N. M. Bragg
E. D. Godfrey,	M. Giddings,
J. C. White,	E. F. Duren,
A. S. Wood,	G. W. Merrill,
E. H. Pogg,	
Rev. A. K. P. Small,	Rev. R. Woodhull,
" J. B. Gould,	" E. Pond,
" B. S. Aver,	" G. Shepard,
" L. S. Rowland,	" S. Harris,
" S. P. Fay,	" D. S. Talcott,
" G. W. Field,	" W. G. M. Stone,
" D. Goodwin,	" S. L. B. Chase.

Bangor, February 15, 1867.

The Louisiana and Military Government Bills.

In regard to the two important measures which have just passed the House The Tribune says: "Mr. Elliot's bill to establish a Provisional Government in Louisiana and provide for the reorganization of the State on the basis of loyal and impartial suffrage, passed the House yesterday by the decisive vote of 113 to 48. The Democrats opposed its immediate passage upon the plea that it needed longer examination. But the principles of the bill have been discussed by Congress since 1865; they have been again and again voted upon by the people; there is not an important section which has not been thoroughly debated, and the bill embodies many of the absolute convictions of the Republican party. It does not follow that this measure was hastily adopted by the House merely because the bill itself was so recently proposed.

"Whether the bill goes to the root of the matter we do not need to discuss; nor whether Congress should make it the basis of the reconstruction of all the rebel States. Uniformity of reconstruction has not been proved to be necessary. What is required for Texas or Louisiana may not suit North Carolina. The House, we believe, establishes no arbitrary precedent in passing this bill, and does not probably intend it to stand as the final method of reconstruction. It is simply a practical measure, which the House, acting upon the report of its committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans massacre, deems necessary to protect loyalty in Louisiana. And it is a recognition—which the House, we judge, begins to feel—of the urgent necessity of passing *some* measure of reconstruction.

"As a beginning, at least, of that great work Congress has only talked about for two years, the passage of a measure which has some principles of justice and permanence may be welcomed. It takes at once the State of Louisiana out of the power of the men who dragged her into the rebellion, and who are oppressing the men who opposed rebellion. It is useless for the Democrats to object that the Louisiana loyalists were rebels, for if they were, the bill excludes them from office. Of more importance than the exclusion of disloyal citizens is the declaration that in the reorganization of the State government all loyal male citizens, without distinction of race or color, shall have the right to vote for officers, and a voice in forming the Constitution by which they are to be governed. This is the great principle of the bill, to which the appointment of a military commander, the Provisional Governor and Council, the prohibition of the payment of the rebel State debt, &c., are but accessories and preparations. We rejoice in the passage of an act which peremptorily asserts the power of Congress to restore to all loyal citizens in the States which have forfeited their old constitutions by rebellion, their inalienable rights.

"Mr. Stevens' bill to establish military governments in the South, does not appear to conflict with this of Mr. Eliot, for it is understood that it is meant to be but preparatory to such measures of permanent reorganization as those the House has just adopted. Mr. Stevens' bill would remove every officer in the South who has usurped authority; it would end the rule of men who, like Mayor Monroe, instigate murder, and those who, like Gov. Throckmorton, appear powerless to prevent or punish it. It sweeps away that machinery by which the men who maintained the rebellion, and who surrendered to Grant, have regained possession of the South. When it becomes a law, it will place every rebel State exactly where it stood at the end of the rebellion. Then will follow those grander measures for rebuilding State governments which shall not be the tyrannies of a privileged class, or an aristocracy, but the work of the people, in which all citizens shall be represented, and by which all shall be protected."

The Income Tax. The amendatory internal revenue bill is now before the National House of Representatives. Upon its introduction, Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the committee offering the bill, explained its provisions. In relation to the reduction of the income tax, he said the committee had to consider the injustice of the law by which one man's skill is taxed as much as another's property, but believed it impossible to change the system, and scarcely necessary, as the income tax should be regarded as temporary, and as one of the first to be released after manufactures. All incomes it is proposed to tax alike, at five per cent. on all amounts the minimum of exemption is raised from $600 to $1000, and a further allowance is to be made for rent, insurance and repairs. That this will prove a large loss to the Government is admitted, and the total reduction of taxes the bill would effect is estimated at $75,000,000.

The oldest book in New England is owned in Worcester, Mass. Its title is "[illegible]ology" and it was printed in 1479, twenty-[illegible] years before [illegible] of America by Columbus [illegible]

Loss of City of Bath. The telegraph reports the loss of this Boston steamer off Cape Hatteras, and nearly all of her crew, the particulars of which disaster have not yet been received. The City of Bath was commanded by Captain Cody, and was a propeller of 487 tons (new measurement,) built in Bath, Me., in 1863, the engines being furnished by the Atlantic Works of Boston. Her value was $60,000. The vessel has been engaged on the Boston and Charleston line about a year, and $8000 was expended last November in refitting the apparatus for extinguishing fire, &c.

The City of Bath took from Boston, when he sailed on the 6th inst., but three passengers, Mr. C. W. Apthorp, a flour broker, doing business at 78 Commercial street, and residing at Jamaica Plain, and Mrs. N. Doble, whose passage was engaged by a gentleman, and who belonged in this city, accompanied by an infant child. Mrs Doble was on her way to join her husband, who is in Savannah.

Large Sale of Dry Goods. A firm in New York made, if not the largest, certainly one of the largest sales of dry goods that has ever taken place in one day in this country. The catalogue numbered 434 lots, and there were 170 duplicates. The sale was on account of importers of British goods. Buyers were present from every important city in the North, and the company represented quite fully the dry goods interest of this country. Very nearly $500,000 worth of goods were disposed of in about four hours and a half, and at prices, which, under the circumstances, the owners consider satisfactory. This sale is important as indicating a courageous and hopeful spirit, and as proving that this season's business will yet be very considerable.

The Star's Boston correspondent says the lower story of the new Masonic Temple on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, is rented for the enormous sum of $15,000 per year, and the lessees have been offered $5000 bonus. Copeland & Tarbell, confectioners, are the lucky men who have secured this property. The Temple is probably the finest architectural pile in the country, and its dedication next June will be one of the grandest events of masonry in New England. It is nearly finished and the cost is estimated at $425,000.

The Detroit Post calculates that 1,410 millions of tons of snow fell in the United States last month. This weight is so vast that it is hard to comprehend it. Some idea of it may be gathered perhaps, from the statement that it is more than ten times the weight of all the wheat grown in the whole United States since the continent of America was discovered by Columbus!

A call is published, addressed to the working men of Connecticut, for a State Labor Convention at New Haven, Feb. 22, to consider the expediency of nominating a State ticket, to appoint a State Central Committee, and to do any other business proper to be done at such Convention.

The temperance men of Michigan, at their State Convention, on the 8th inst., resolved not to organize a distinctive party, but to labor to secure the election of temperate men to office, under existing organizations, and with this view to attend more generally to the primary meetings.

There is a very foolish law suit getting up in New London, Conn., between several claimants to a barren island rock in the harbor of that city. The New London Northern Railroad Company, to ensure their claim, have erected a shanty, and they pay a man to go over and smoke there a few hours every day.

The President's Attempt to Distract Congress.

The Boston Advertiser's dispatch of Saturday says:

Washington, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Senate to-day took up the military bill in preference to the Louisiana bill. Mr. Williams withdrew the Blaine amendment, when Reverdy Johnson created general surprise by renewing it, saying he considered the bill very objectionable without it. The Republicans want little debate, and have some hope of getting a vote to-morrow. There is a strong desire on the part of some Senators to apply the Louisiana bill to all the States, and rest on that; but the President's friends are strongly urging the Blaine or Bingham amendment, which may retard action. The plan, if perfected at all, must go to the President by next Wednesday night, to provide for the contingency of a veto.

The Bounty bill passed the House to-day, substantially as reported from the committee. It gives all honorably discharged soldiers $8⅓ per month, deducting all government, State and local bounties received. The bill also allows soldiers to prove the loss of discharges.

The Johnson compromise scheme has been busily canvassed to-day among the President's old and new friends. Two secret messengers spent the whole day on the floor and in the cloak-room. The military bill, with modifications of the Bingham amendment was shown to those deemed trustworthy. In the second meeting held last night the following participated: Messrs. Hubbell, Delano, Buckland and Bingham of Ohio; Laflin, Ketchum, Dodge and Raymond, of New York, and Blow and Blaine. On Mr. Johnson's part were Philadelphia and Cleveland Convention men again. The members above named, for the most part, slipped quietly out of the House last night, and went secretly to the place of meeting. The plan of the President, as represented to-day in this circle, is the military bill with the Blaine amendment, universal suffrage, to include all rebels, and a pledge to admit if Congress as soon as the amendment is adopted. These terms are looked upon with great suspicion as a trick to break up the two-thirds majority and defeat the pending measures. The secret character of the midnight meeting, the political character of the President's messengers, and the great activity of the weakest men named above, are the causes of this suspicion. The President is severely denounced for using such means to reach Congress. The strength of the movement will be developed by to-morrow, as the matter became known to-day. The greatest efforts have been made to keep all reference to the matter from the papers.

In regard to the attempt at compromise, the New York Times says:

The new-born hope of reconciliation between Congress and the President has been summarily extinguished. By the passage of Mr. Eliot's bill for reconstructing the civil government of Louisiana, the House has indicated its aversion to all overtures for peace with the executive, and all plans of compromise as between its own wills and the wishes of the Southern people.

The telegraph, however, continues to give us rumors that the President is backing down, and will concede the essential points of difference. We shall see.

The New York World urges the President to make no concessions to Congress. It closes an article upon the matter as follows:

If the President is capable of yielding, it would have been better to have saved the country from this long turmoil by yielding long ago. By his vigorous opposition to Congress he has exasperated the radicals and educated the South into stubbornness. At an earlier stage the South would have submitted more easily, and Congress been less exacting. The President cannot justify himself either morally or logically in keeping everything at loggerheads for so long a period, if the quarrel is to be settled at last by Congress having its own way. He should either not yield at all, or have yielded sooner, and saved all this gratuitous mischief. If he expects to re-instate himself in the esteem of the Republican party, he miscalculates. They will continue to hate him if he persists—they will scorn and despise him if he succumbs. But if they do not think better of him for yielding, who will? He is too conspicuously in the eye of the world to afford to keep his office at the expense of his principles. To the South it can make no difference whether the radicals succeed by his impeachment or by his surrender. In either case they lie at the mercy of a conqueror. By intrepidity and vigor he may yet baffle their enemies; but he can do them no good as a humiliated President, holding his office by sufferance.

Mr. Blaine's amendment provides that when the constitutional amendment shall become a part of the constitution, and when any of the late Confederate States shall have ratified and conformed by its State constitution and laws to it in all respects, and the elective franchise shall be enjoyed equally and impartially by all its male citizens, except such as may have been disfranchised for participation in [illegible] rebellion, and [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. of O. F.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 60.
Regular Meeting, THIS (Monday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock.
Per order. A. N. YEATON, Secretary.
feb 18 d6m

Gentlemen

Will find a large stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety of style, both of French and American manufacture, at T. E. MOSELEY & CO.'S, Summer Street, Boston. feb 18

Choral Festival.

I desire to organize a Chorus of 200 voices for the practice of Oratorio Music, for a Choral Festival similar in character to the one which was so successful in April, 1865.

All in this city and vicinity who are interested in having such a Festival, are invited to meet at Concert Hall, Norombega Building, MONDAY evening, Feb'y 18th, at 7 o'clock, and hear the plan which I propose. F. S. DAVENPORT.
feb 11 sn (Times)

The Best Trained Horse.

In the World will be exhibited, *free* to the public, in front of the Franklin House, on TUESDAY, Feb. 19th, at one o'clock P. M., by his trainer, Mr. W. E. WILDER, who will give a short lecture on the general management of the horse, at the same time and place. feb15 3t*

GETCHELL'S Main Street Academy!

Classes in Dancing, for Juveniles, will commence Wednesday, February 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
feb 15 1w G. H. GETCHELL.

AUGUSTUS C. HAMLIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Residence, Court Street.
February 14. sn.f

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Shipping and Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,
Office, No. 1 Mercantile Square

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A few cases of Instruments from the estate of DR. HOSEA RICH, may be had at low prices, at my store 4 Smith's Block. N. S. HARLOW.
feb 5 sn3w

D. M. HOWARD, GEN'L FIRE INSURANCE AGENT, No. 96 Exchange Street.

☞ First class risks solicited and placed in the best companies at the lowest rates of premium.
February 12 sn3m

MR. JOHN HOITT,

TEACHER OF
Piano, and Cultivation of the Voice.

Term will consist of twelve weeks, two lessons per week.
References—Mr. John W. Tufts, Prof. P. F. Baker, J. W. Adams, Boston, Mass. dec 24

DR. G. W. KEITH

Has again opened ROOMS at the Nichols' House.

Those who wish to consult him should call early, as he intends stopping in the city but

A Few Days.

Feb. 12 1s*

The great charm of Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy, lies in the small quantity necessary to effect a cure. One dose ("forty drops") gives instant relief, and thrice repeated, seldom fails to restore the sufferer to perfect health. feb 12 m1m

Dr. Tobias's Physiological Hair Regenerator

The wonderful popularity of this Preparation is unprecedented. It is becoming the standard article over everything of the kind and is the only unobjectionable hair preparation in use.

It positively restores white, gray and faded hair.
It prevents hair from falling off, and often
Reproduces a new growth on bald heads.
Is free from all disagreeable odor.
It does not soil the finest fabric or skin.
Frees the head from humor and dandruff.
Has no equal as a dressing.
Without it no toilet is complete.

Agents—B. F. BRADBURY, Bangor; FOLSOM & CO., Oldtown. dec 11 sn d&w6m

Dr. Blaisdell's Office, 2½ HARLOW'S BLOCK,

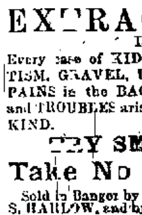
RESIDENCE—69 ESSEX STREET,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 2 TO 5 P. M. mch 2 sn

Slowly, Steadily Successfully, SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU IS CURING

Every case of KIDNEY DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, URINARY DISORDERS and PAINS in the BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and TROUBLES arising from EXCESSES of ANY KIND.

TRY SMOLANDER'S. Take No Other Bucku.

Sold in Bangor by W. L. ALDEN & CO., and N. S. HARLOW, and by Apothecaries generally.
Price $1
BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, Boston Mass., General Agents.
W. W. WHIPPLE Portland, Agent for Maine.
mch 7 sn d&wly



A Cough, a Cold, or A Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, *Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption* is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere.
Nov 25 6md&w

E. M. Conf. Seminary, BUCKSPORT, MAINE.

The *SPRING TERM* of this Institution opens on MONDAY, Feb. 18th, and continues eleven weeks. JAMES B. CRAWFORD, Principal.
Bucksport, Jan. 30, 1867 3w 65

For Coughs, Colds and Consumption,

Try the old and well known
VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,
approved and used by our *oldest and most celebrated physicians* for forty years past. Get the genuine.
REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston,
Jan 11 snd&w6m Proprietors.

TUNING.

I will receive 100 more orders for Pianos to be tuned by the year, at $5 00.
Pianos tuned and repaired as usual.
dec 21 sntf E. Q. NORTON, 24 Main St.

Tickets from Bangor,

[illegible]
TO ALL POINTS
WEST AND SOUTH!
VIA
New York Central,
New York and Erie,
AND
Pennsylvania Cent'l Railways
For sale at the Union Ticket Office, No. 9 Central [illegible]
[illegible]

ALL KINDS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

Cabinet Card Photographs.

SOMETHING NEW!
THE BEST THING YET!
AT BURNHAM'S.

Particular attention paid to making large Pictures from small ones, and finishing them in

INK, WATER, AND OIL COLORS,

Pictures made in all kinds of weather, and in the best style. Satisfaction guaranteed to all.

Cabinet Card Albums, & Frames of all kinds FOR SALE.
jan 21 sn4w No 86 MAIN STREET.

Dr. Schenck on Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND REMEDY.

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.—A sense of fullness, tightness, and weight in the stomach, together with flatulency, acidity, sour, offensive belching of wind water-brash and vomiting, and a great deal of what a person calls an all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach; frequently there is also a palpitation of the heart, which physicians mistake for heart disease, and when the stomach is in this condition it is coated with a mucus or slime. The rough fibrous portions of the stomach, similar to what we see in tripe, is what throws out the gastric juice, and when the stomach gets a thick coat of slime on it, it prevents the gastric juice from flowing, and digestion ceases. Schenck's seaweed tonic dissolves this mucus or slime, and restores the stomach to its natural condition.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are also required to carry off this morbid matter. Two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused from this diseased state of the stomach; the liver becoming torpid, it ceases to throw out bile, and in a short time the whole system is deranged. The mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathizes with the other organs, and before the patient is aware of it, he or she has Bronchial or Pulmonary Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup cannot act freely through the blood when the system is in this locked-up condition, without the aid of the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. The Liver has all of the venous blood to strain, and when it gets in a morbid condition, blood and bile run through the system mixed, and the whole body becomes so low, and the blood so thick it can hardly run through the veins. In a majority of cases hemorrhages occur from the thick condition of the blood. The Mandrake Pills act on the Liver similar to calomel, or they do what that does—it unlocks the gall bladders, starts the bile, and the blood begins to circulate naturally through the veins, and the hemorrhages cease. If, when persons are attacked with hemorrhage, they would first take a good purgative, something that would act on the liver, they would soon be relieved from bleeding from the lungs, and it is the only way, for astringents are only temporary, and irritate the bronchial tubes, and lay the groundwork for consumption.

DR. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms every week, 32 Bond Street, New York, and 35 Hanover Street, Boston, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

His medicines are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Also a full supply at all times at his rooms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Agents for Boston. For sale by all druggists.
nov 9 sn eothw d ly

Georgia Pearson Bugbee, PIANO FORTE and MELODEON TEACHER,

69 *Hammond Street, nearly opposite the Church.*

N. B. All pupils receive instruction in reading and writing music under the celebrated Cheve system, which is a great assistant to rapid progress on the instruments. feb 28—sn

Warren's Balsam!

Warren's Balsam!

Warren's Balsam.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT,
EVERY STORE SHOULD KEEP IT.
Nov20 sn3tawtf B. F. BRADBURY.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S "FAMILY PHYSICIAN,"

Seventy-six pages; price 25 cents. Sent to any address. No money required until the book is received, read, and fully approved. It is a perfect guide to the sick or indisposed.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH,
jan 30 snly 25 Tremont street, Boston.

GOOD BARGAINS!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines,
Patent Remedies, Syringes,
Extracts, Perfumery,
Toilet Goods, Brushes,
English Pickles and Sauces,
Perfectly Pure Spices,
Flavoring Extracts,
Fine Cigars and Tobacco,

All at very low rates. N. S. HARLOW,
feb 5 sn 4 Smith's Block.

DR. SANGER

Has removed his residence from the "Exchange," to 83 Harlow Street, first house beyond the High School.
OFFICE, - - - NO. 90 MAIN STREET.
oct 10 sn6m

An Effectual Worm Medicine

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

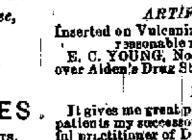
Or Worm Lozenges. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.—This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York.—Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts a box.
may 21—sn—d&wly

DENTAL NOTICE.



Having bought the Office, Practice, and good will, of Dr. N. S. Jenkins, I am now prepared for the practice of *Dentistry* in all its branches.

FILLING, EXTRACTING, CLEANSING.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, Gold or Silver, at reasonable rates, and warranted.
E. C. YOUNG, No. 3 Union Block, Main Street, over Alden's Drug Store.

Bangor, September 12, 1866.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend to my patients my successor, Dr. E. C. Young, as a skillful practitioner of Dentistry.
oct 26 sn N. S. JENKINS, D. D. S.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior *Toilet Soap*, prepared from refined *Vegetable Oils* in combination with *Glycerine*, and especially designed for the use of *Ladies* and for the *Nursery*. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all Druggists feb 17—sn d&wly

MISS S. E. PLAISTED, Music Teacher,

Piano Forte Lessons, with Exercises in Writing in Harmony. A knowledge of this branch is necessary to those wishing to obtain a thorough musical education. Apply at No. 9 Grove St., or at Horton & Patten's Music Store.
References.—Hugo Leonhard, Boston; E. F. Duren, Bangor; Horton & Patten, do. jan 12 sntf

MARRIED

At Brewer Village, on the evening of the 13th inst., by Rev. W. Newell, Mr. Andrew Kelley, to Miss Margaret Kyle, both of Bangor.

DIED.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Fanny H. McCorison, aged 32 years. [Kennebec papers please copy.]

House for Sale.

A two story House, in good repair, No. 71 Cumberland Street, with good water, Stable, &c., &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire on the premises of S. S. MITCHELL.
feb 18 1w*

NOTICE.

Mattawamkeag Log Driving Company.

The Annual Meeting of the above Corporation, will be holden at the office of Chas. D. Bryant, No. 72 Exchange Street, Bangor, on WEDNESDAY the sixth day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may come before said meeting.
CHARLES D. BRYANT,
Clerk of said M. L. D. Co.
Bangor, Feb'y 11, 1867.

NOTICE.

All Pensioners in the Counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis, Aroostook and Hancock, will be paid at the Pension Office in Bangor, Office, corner of Exchange and Main sts., Bangor.
U. S. Pension Agency, Bangor, Me.
GIDEON MAYO,
feb 18 d3w&w [illegible] Pension Agent.

NEW [illegible]

[illegible] New Clear Pork. [illegible] AT LOW'S [illegible]

Catarrh Remedies.

DR. R. R. JACKSON'S CATARRH SNUFF,
WADSWORTH'S DRY-UP,
DR. S. O. SHEPHERD'S
German Exterminator,
MARSHALL'S SNUFF,
GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY.
For sale by J. F. PATTEN & CO.
feb 18 No. 1 Granite Block, Bangor.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Bangor Post Office, Feb. 18, 1867. Persons calling for these letters will please say "Advertised," and give the date of list.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Andrews & Sollner, misses care W H H Andrews
Ames, S T
B
Bacharach, S M
Barker, Jno H
Bush, J C
Burk, J J
Berry, Henry B
Burgess, Harry
Brown, G B & Co
Butler, Chas L
Bradford, C W
Bean, Clarence G
Bartlett, Dennis & Co
Brown, Abner J
Brown, Phillip
C
Chick, W H
Clark, Samuel
Curren, John
Colson, John L
Chase, Gilbert
Clark, Fred F
Coubern, Daniel
Conrey, Daniel
Covelly, Patrick
Charlie, care mrs Cutler
D
Devon, Peter
Deely, Michael
Douglass, Daniel Moorey
Danniels, Darius
E
Egery, William A Jr
Emery, William
Emery, M & Co
Emery, James
Edmonds, Henry
F
Foster, W K 3
Fogg, N
Frowley, John
Follett, J B
Fifield, George 2
Farley, M D
Folsom, Alonzo K
G
Gallagher, Thomas
Golzer, Pat
Goldrich, Michael
Garland, Calvin H
Goodwin, Alphonzo
H
Hanlon, Michael 2
Hodgkins, J R
Hamilton, John
Hedge, Messrs J & Co
Hunt, J G
Higgins, W G
Hill, Hazen
Holmes, Geo R
Henderson & Blackford
J
Jones, James
Johnson, Chas
K
Kennedy, S H
Kerr, J H
Ketchum, G J
Knowles, F W H
Knight, D E
L
Loveland, Brian P
Lee, James
Lane, H M
Lord, Chas F
Littlefield, A
M
McElroy, Owen
N
Norton, Hiram
O
Oliver, Frank H
Orne, Amos D
Oliver, Andrew
P
Prescott, Jos P
Porter, J B
Payson, J C
Packard, H
Pierce, G G
Q
Quin, Frank
R
Royal, Warren S
Ray, William
Richardson, S H
Rowe, Edw F 2 care James M Rowe
Rogers, Lt J H
Richardson, Geo A
Randlett, Chas B
Ross, A J
S
Scribner, Phillip
Shay, John A
Spaulding, John S
Stevens, John care D Shaw
Smith, G M
Saltmarsh, Edw J
Seavy, Edwin
Sawyer, David
Snow, Chas
Sawyer, Chas E
T
Tibbits, W H
Thompson, Taylor
Tamey, John
Thayer, J M
Taylor, G W
W
Withee, J B
Whittier, J M
Walker, Jefferson
Whitmore, Maj. James H
Wiley, Henry
Whitney, Chas
Wyman, Chas
Wagg, Albert H
Y
York, P G
York, Must Chas care P G York

LADIES' LIST.

A
Archer, miss Ophelia
Andrews, miss Abbie
B
Blake, mrs Mary
Bennett, mrs Louisa
Brown, mrs Nell
Bartlett, mrs Anna B
Brown, mrs Cyrus
Boardman, miss Florah
Bither, miss Jennie
Blaisdell, miss Lottie
Bush, miss Mary A
C
Coombs, mrs B M
Cluskey, mrs Priscilla H
Colburn, mrs Mary G
Crocker, mrs L A
Cutler, mrs Fanny W
Clare, miss Cynthia C
Colcord, miss Flavia
Collins, miss Johanna
Curtis, miss Lydia
D
Dourghty, miss Lizzie
Dunning, miss E M 2
Drinkwater, mrs Maria
F
Foster, miss Jane care F Foster
Frost, miss Sarah C
Fessender, miss Nancy M
Foster, mrs J M
Freeman, mrs Lucinda W
Fulton, mrs Carrie
G
Graham, miss Helen
Granger, miss Malvina
Getchell, miss Lecta
Goldsmith, miss E
Gaghegan, mrs Ellen
Glisspie, miss Fannie
H
Hamilton, miss Mary B
Hatch, miss Sarah
Hall, miss Nellie M
Hinkley, miss Emma
Hinkley, miss Annie
Hurd, Caroline K
J
Jordan, miss Hannah
Jewett, Juliett E
Jack, miss S M
K
Kelly, mrs Selvina
Kenerick, mrs Mary E
Kelly, miss Ellen A
L
Larrabee, miss Lucy L
Lord, miss E M
Leonard, mrs Elizabeth S 2
M
McNeal, miss M J 2
McSill, miss Lizzie F
Mcguire, miss Hannah
Morrell, miss Helen
Mitchell, miss Eva 2
Martin, miss Charlotte
Mugurr, miss Annie
McCarty, miss Bridgett
Morsis, mrs Della U
McDowner, mrs L care James Moran
N
Norton, mrs H
Neally, mrs Catherine
Norton, miss Ellezzie
O
Osborn, mrs S O
O'Brien, miss Margaret
O'Hara, miss Ellen
P
Price, miss M
Peakes, miss Jane
Philbrick, miss Hannah
Patterson, mrs Dora
Pierce, mrs L
Pitcher, mrs Louisa
Page, mrs Calvin
Q
Quimby, mrs Herbert
R
Ray, miss Emily P
S
Spencer, miss Martha
Sinclare, miss Mary
Springer, miss Mary E
Staples, Flora A
Sawtell, mrs E P
Sweeny, miss Catherine
T
Taylor, mrs Geo W
Tillson, mrs S M
Tyler, miss Mary O
Thurston, Martha
Triggs, miss T
V
Veazie, miss Mercy J
W
Williams, miss Mary C
Wood, miss Martha J
Wald, mrs Calvin
Warren, mrs Elmira G
Willard, mrs Hannah M
Wellington, mrs B
Y
Young, miss Laura E

Febr. 18 CHAS. K. MILLER, P. M.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS

—IN—

WINTER GOODS!

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK

—OF—

WINTER GOODS,

WE SHALL OFFER THEM

For 30 Days!

—AT—

VERY LOW PRICES!

HATCH & WILLIAMS.

February 16. 1w

FOUND.

A FEW days ago I found a FUR CAPE in the street. The owner is requested to prove property and take it away.
OWEN DUGAN,
feb 16 3t* National House.

HO! FOR THE WOODS!

500 Doz. Chopping Axes,

Comprising the very best brands in the market.

BEAN POTS, Cross-Cut Saws, Chains, Knives and Forks, Sled Shoes, &c. &c.

SELLING CHEAP AT
M. SCHWARTZ'S,
oct10 Nos. 139 and 141 Exchange street.

Mrs. S. A. SPAULDING,

CLAIRVOYANT and HEALING MEDIUM, is now stopping at the Avenue House, corner of Union and Fourth streets—Room No. 2. When requested she will give tests, and remove pain by laying-on-of-hands. Terms, One Dollar for each sitting. feb16 1w*

Girl Wanted.

TO do general housework in a family 1½ miles from Kenduskeag Bridge. Apply at No. 5, MERCANTILE SQUARE. feb 16 1w

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note given by me to JOHN C. NEALEY & FREEMAN ATWOOD, dated August 17th 1866, for the sum of Sixty Dollars, as said note was obtained by fraud, and will not be paid.
G. A. MANNING.
Oldtown, Feb. 15th, 1866. 3t*

$600 a Year.

A WIFE'S effort at low living under high prices.
feb 15 For sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA, by Dr. Hayes; The Claverings, by Trollope; Berlin and Sans-Souci, and Joseph II and his Court, by Mrs. Muhlbach; Thoughts selected from the Writings of Horace Mann; Lives of the Presidents, by Abbott—received by D. BUGBEE & CO.
feb15

Initial Stamping,

IN THE NEATEST STYLE, free of charge, by
feb15. D. BUGBEE & CO.

Information Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN who assisted to extricate a young lady from a hole in the wharf, through which she had fallen, at Portland, on the evening of August 19th, 1866, and who came passenger in the Regulator with her to Belfast, and then escorted her ashore, is respectfully requested to make his name known at this office, and confer thereby an additional favor upon her. feb 4 1wd

Vessel for Sale.

A good White Oak Schooner, bound and strong—51 tons, new measurement—large under deck capacity, carries 6000 bushels potatoes. Well found [illegible]
[illegible] S. GARDNER,
[illegible] Bucksport.

Dissolution.

[illegible] under the name of [illegible]

Public Examination of Schools

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19th.—*Forenoon.* Miss Cates, Grove Street; Miss Mitchell, Salem Court; Miss Trecarten, Pearl Street.

Afternoon. Miss A. L. Lawrence, York Street; Miss Benson, Front Street; Miss Littlefield, Union Square; Miss Peirce, Division Street; Miss Downe, Larkin Street; Miss Cummings, City Farm.

Wednesday, February 20th.—*Forenoon.* Miss Lander, Centre Street; Miss Chase, Spring Street; Miss Adams, York Street; Miss Hall, Thomas' Hill.

Thursday, February 21st.—*Forenoon.* Mrs. Robinson, Pine Street; Miss Blaisdell, Hancock Street; Miss Dunbar, Union Street; Miss Lord, Third Street; Miss Taylor, Bower Street.

Afternoon. Miss M. E. Lawrence, York Street.

INTERMEDIATE AND MIXED.

Wednesday, February 20th—*Afternoon.* Miss Wingate, Pearl Street; Mrs Hasey, Lime Street.

Thursday, Feb'y 21st—*Afternoon.* Miss Smith, State Street; Miss Swett, Third Street; Miss Jackson, Bower Street; Miss Baker, Hancock Street.

Friday, February 22d—*Forenoon.* Miss Hallowell, Pine Street; Miss Costellow, Pond Street; Mrs Tasker, West Bangor.

Afternoon. Mrs. Hasey, Union Street; Miss Morse, Centre Street; Miss Cates, Grove Street.

Saturday, March 2d—*Forenoon.* Miss Lymburner, Larkin Street.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Tuesday, March 5th—*Forenoon.* Miss Costellow, Abbot square; Miss Cochran, Union Square.

Afternoon. Miss Gilman, Pond Street; Miss Burr, Abbot Square.

Wednesday, March 5th—*Forenoon.* Mr. Stuart, Spring Street.

SELECT SCHOOLS.

Wednesday, March 6th—*Forenoon.* Miss Hersey, Abbot Square.

Thursday, March 7th—*Forenoon and Afternoon.* Mr. Pease, Prospect Street; Mr. Littlefield, Abbot Square.

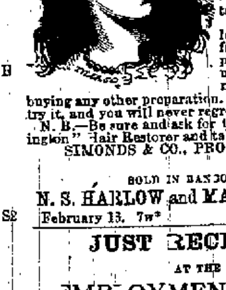
HIGH SCHOOL.

March 7th, 8th and 9th—*Forenoon and Afternoon.* Mr. Peterson, Abbot Square.

The Primary and Intermediate Schools will close on Friday, February 22d: Miss Lymburner's, March 2d; and the higher grades March 9th.

Juveniles will not be allowed to attend the examinations to the exclusion or inconvenience of adults.
Per order of the S. S. Committee,
feb 15 C. P. ROBERTS, Sup't.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS IS THE "MARTHA WASHINGTON" HAIR RESTORER.



It is used by all, and is acknowledged to be superior to any other preparation in market. It keeps the hair soft and glossy.

It changes the hair to its original color.

It prevents the hair falling out.

It prevents premature baldness.

It makes old heads look young, and, in fact, it will do all expected of a good, genuine hair restorer. Do not be humbugged by buying any other preparation. Try it, by all means try it, and you will never regret it.

N. B.—Be sure and ask for the "Martha Washington" Hair Restorer and take no other.
SIMONDS & CO., PROPRIETORS,
Fitzwilliam, N. H.

SOLD IN BANGOR BY
N. S. HARLOW and MANN & CURTIS.
February 13. 7w*

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE
EMPLOYMENT STORE,
A NEW LOT OF
Hamburg Embroideries!

We also keep constantly on hand a variety of articles suitable for

INFANTS' WARDROBE.

Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, at greatly reduced prices.

The Florence Sewing Machine,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

☞ For sale at the same place.

E. M. & N. H. STOCKWELL & CO.

E. M. STOCKWELL,
N. H. STOCKWELL,
L. E. WEBBER.
feb 16 3taw

7-30 and 5-20 BONDS

PURCHASED AT THE
EASTERN BANK.
February 14. dtf

Gold and Silver

BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT THE
EASTERN BANK.
February 14. dtf

Coal at $9.00 ℔ Ton,

WE expect to make an arrangement with the European and North American Rail Road Co., whereby we shall be obliged to take down the large building on the Emerson Wharf, and it being necessary for us to dispose of the stock of Coal therein, we now offer to customers

A Superior Article of Screened Coal,

At the above price, or lower if necessary, to meet competition, as the stock must be closed out within a few weeks. C. A. BABCOCK & CO.
February 13th, 1867. 6w

J. DOW & SON,

PORTLAND, - - - - MAINE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Half Oak, Crop Sole Leather.
Rough and Finished "Backs" and "Sides,"
FOR BELTING,
WAX, GRAIN, SPLIT and CALF
LEATHER.

☞ Orders for Leather Belting filled on most favorable terms. feb 13 dtf

NEW CROP Molasses!

50 HHDS. NEW MATANZAS MOLASSES, of prime quality, for sale by
CHAS. HAYWARD & CO.
Bangor, Feb. 9, 1867 1wd w3t

NEW CROP Matanzas Molasses,

VERY NICE QUALITY,
Just received and for sale by
AYER & WEED,
116 and 118 BROAD STREET.
February 11.

New Crop Molasses.

Cuba, Clayed & Muscovado
Molasses,
NICE ARTICLE OF THE NEW CROP,
Just received and for sale by
feb 11 S. H. DALE & CO.

RARE opportunity to invest in Real Estate.—Will offer for sale for a few days only, 92 acres of Wood Land, on Broadway, 2 miles from Kenduskeag Bridge, and 10 acres 4 miles from same. I wish to convert this property into cash without delay. For particulars enquire of Dr. H. O. Burleigh, R. S. Prescott, or C. E. Buker. f9 d&w2w*

Banjo Lessons.

Lessons will be given on the Banjo by the subscriber, in a thorough manner. Apply, for terms, &c., at JOHN LOWELL'S, Main street.
EMERY HALL,
feb 7 Late of Campbell's Minstrels.

Farm and Woodland for Sale,

Being a portion of the Nath'l B. Burleson Estate, containing about 92 acres, situated on Broadway, two miles from Kenduskeag Bridge. For particulars apply to Dr. H. O. Burleigh, C. E. Buker, or J. F. Rawson, Esq. f12d*

NEW STYLES Visiting Cards,

Engraved, Printed, or Marked to order
feb 12 at BARTLETT'S.

INITIAL STAMPING

WITH THE
FASHIONABLE "LARGE LETTER,"
feb 12 [illegible] at BARTLETT'S.

FRENCH & APPLETON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
[illegible]
feb 11 1m BOSTON.

Penobscot Lumbering Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Association for the election of Trustees, will be holden at the Penobscot Exchange, in the city of Bangor, on MONDAY the fourth day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Board of Directors will be in session at the Treasurer's office, No. 4 Mercantile Square, Bangor, on Thursday preceding the said Monday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of [illegible] and acting upon written applications of [illegible] are desirous of becoming members of the Association,—stating the number of thousand feet of lumber they own in the Boom, or design to bring into the Boom this year, with the marks [illegible] ships or tracts where cut; and also for [illegible] similar statements made by each member [illegible] Association, each member being entitled [illegible] choice of Trustees, to one vote for every [illegible] thousand feet of logs.

The Board of Trustees of said Association will hold their Annual Meeting at the Penobscot Exchange in Bangor, on the same fourth day of March next, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, for the [illegible] of the following officers, viz:

President, Clerk, Treasurer, and six Directors, and to transact any other business which may legally come before said meeting.
ABRAM MOOR, Clerk.
Bangor, February 11th, 1867. dtm

Penobscot Log Driving Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the PENOBSCOT LOG DRIVING COMPANY, for the choice of officers and transaction of business, will be holden at the Penobscot Exchange, in Bangor, on Tuesday the fifth day of March, A. D. 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Directors.
ALBERT W. PAINE, Clerk.
Bangor, Feb'y 7th, 1867. dtm

Maine Central Railroad Company.

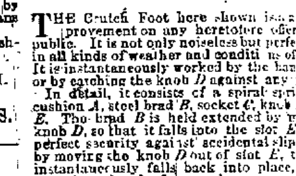
THE Stockholders are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Maine Central Rail Road Company will be holden at the Town Hall, in Waterville, on WEDNESDAY, February 27th, 1867, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to act upon the following articles, to wit:—

First, To hear the report of the Directors and Treasurer of said Company, and act thereon.

Second, To make choice of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Third, To see if the Company will ratify the pledge of the Directors to the Dexter and Newport Rail Road Company, for the lease of said road when completed.
EDWARD T. LITTLE, Clerk.
Waterville, Jan'y 15, 1867. jan 25

BUGBEE'S PATENT CRUTCH AND CANE FOOT



THE Crutch Foot here shown is an improvement on any heretofore offered to the public. It is not only noiseless but perfectly safe in all kinds of weather and conditions of surface. It is instantaneously worked by the hand, or by catching the knob *D* against any point.

In detail, it consists of a spiral spring, rubber cushion *A*, steel brad *B*, socket *C*, knob *D*, and slot *E*. The brad *B* is held extended by moving the knob *D*, so that it falls into the slot *E*, affording perfect security against accidental slipping; and by moving the knob *D* out of slot *E*, the brad instantaneously falls back into place, leaving a smooth surface for floors and carpets.

The Foot is easily fastened to any common crutch or cane, by means of a screw.

Price $2.00 each. Extra inducements offered to the trade. For further information address
feb12 d&w 7w J. G. BUGBEE, Bangor, Me.

THE BANGOR HOUSE.

FOR RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, commencing the first day of May next, the well known, large, first class Hotel, THE BANGOR HOUSE, Bangor, Maine.

Apply to GILBERT ATTWOOD, No. 11 Merchant's Exchange, Boston, or to JOHN S. RICKER, Mercantile Bank, Bangor.
Bangor, February, 1867.

No. 20 Main Street!

THE PLACE TO BUY
Fur Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MINK, SABLE, FITCH, SQUIRREL
AND
Low Priced Fur Goods,
WILL BE SOLD AT
20 Per Cent. Less than Cost,
for the balance of the season.

We shall also sell at prices merely nominal our goods in the line of

Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Caps, &c.

WHICH ARE OUT OF STYLE.

THOMAS HERSEY & CO.,
feb 5 No. 20 MAIN STREET.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST!

$6 LESS

Than by any other Route, from Maine to the West, via the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY!

Or $3 Less via Boston & Vermont Central.

Tickets at Lowest Rates

Via Boston, New York Central, Buffalo and Detroit,

For information apply at Grand Trunk Agency at 22 West Market Square.
WM. FLOWERS,
Dec. 21, 1866 Eastern Agent.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of

Harlow & Spencer,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to call and settle. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. D. HARLOW,
A. L. SPENCER.
February 11th. feb 12 1w

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Feb'y 9 3md Lawrence, Mass.

TO THE LADIES

PURCHASING
[illegible]
THEY SHOULD CALL AT
Colkins & Stanford's,
feb 4 25 MAIN STREET.

FOR SALE.

A Good Residence in Carmel Village.

The Subscriber offers for sale his residence, together with about six acres of land, with a store on it, all adjoining. The house is well finished throughout, with good stable, and a garden with excellent fruit trees. Also,

A Good Pasture & Wood Lot

will be sold with the above property if desired.
J. D. WALKER.
Carmel, Feb'y 9th, 1867. d&w4w*

Beef, Pork, Flour and Teas.

50 BBLS. CHICAGO BEEF, (new)
100 bbls. Western Extra CLEAR PORK.
500 bbls. EXTRA FLOUR.
50 Chests TEA, (various qualities)
GEO. C. PICKERING,
jan 28 1m* No. 45 West Market Square.

Cough Remedies,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN'S COUGH BALSAM, (two sizes); Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam; Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup; Reed & Cutler's Pulmonary Balsam; Hunter's Pul. Balsam; Larookah's Pulmonic Syrup; Poland's White Pine Compound; Coe's Cough Balsam; Jayne's Expectorant; Fitch's Pul. Balsam; Hall's Lung Balsam; Allen's Lung Balsam; Roger's Syrup of Tar and Canchalagua; Madame's Hungarian Balsam; King's Prepared [illegible]; and very many others, at
BRADBURY'S.
jan [illegible]

DR. POND'S LECTURES ON THEOLOGY, adapted to family and private reading as well as to ministers and theological students.
jan 31 For sale by E. F. DUREN.

February.

ATLANTIC and Young Folks, Arthur, Ballou, Leslie, received by E. F. DUREN.

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

News from the Capital.

Appropriations for Harbor and River Improvement.

The Military Government Bill Passed the Senate.

The General Features of the Measure.

Arrival of the Swatara with Surratt on Board.

Later Advices from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb 16.

…ng the appropriations in the river …rbor bill are, works of improvement …Atlantic Coast, $30,000; for the Ken-…ver $…; for the Thames river, …$…; for the St. Croix, Me., …Ledge, $15,000, provided the …of New Brunswick pay a like sum …me purpose; Boston harbor $375,-…river, Me, $40,000.

…mmittee on Ways and Means will …e tariff bill Monday morning.—…reduced the tax on coal to 50 cts. …from 30 to 22 and from 25 to 16.

…report of the proceedings on the …the House on Monday evening …occurred. The bill proposed to re-…the provisions of the existing law by …ch the right of gas companies to add the …x to the prices charged to consumers is to …minate on the 30th of April next. Af-…protracted debate the House struck …the paragraph in the pending bill and …it is the right of gas companies to …ding to the price charged consumers …terminate April 30. The report had it …would not terminate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

…ommander Cooper of the U. S. steamer …reports to the Navy Department …date of Feb. 2, his arrival at Santiago …from a cruise in the vicinity of …Antonio, day of Curfientes and Isle of …touching at the ports of Cienfuegos …rinidad.

…following is a synopsis of Mr Ste-…bill as it passed the Senate—

…preamble declares that no legal State …ment or adequate protection for life …perty now exists in the rebel States of …North Carolina, South Carolina, …Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, …Texas, and Arkansas, and it is nec-…t peace and good order should be …until loyal and republican State …ments can be legally established.

…section divides the States named …military districts as in the original

…second section makes it the duty of …ident to assign the command of …trict to an officer of the army not …rank of Brigadier General, and …sufficient military force to enforce …ority within the district.

…third section makes it the duty of …to protect all persons in their …person and property, to suppress …on, disorder and violence, and to …cause to be punished, all disturb-…public peace and criminals. He …low local civil tribunals to try and …offenders, or may organize military …ions or tribunals for that purpose. …terference under State authorities is …d to be null and void.

…fourth section provides that all per-…rested shall be tried without unnec-…delay, no cruel and unnecessary pun-…nt shall be inflicted, and no sentence …ng life or liberty shall be executed un-…proved by the Commander of the Dis-

The fifth section provides that when the …le of any one of the late rebel states …have formed a constitution and gov-…ent in conformity with the Constitu-…of the United States in all respects, …by a convention of delegates elected …male citizens of said states, 21 years …wards, of whatever race, color or pre-…condition, who have been resident in …tate for one year previous to the day of …tion, except such as may be disfran-…for participation in the rebellion or …ny, and when such constitution shall …that the elective franchise shall be …by all such persons as have the qual-…n herein stated for electors of dele-…and when such constitution shall be …d by a majority of the persons voting …question of ratification who are qual-…electors for delegates, and when such …ution shall have been submitted to …for examination and approval, and …shall have approved the same, and …id state, by a vote of its Legislature …under such a constitution, shall have …the amendment to the Constitution …United States proposed by the Thirty-…gress, and known as article 14th, …said article shall have become a …the Constitution of the United States …shall be declared entitled to repre-…in Congress, and Senators and …ntatives shall be admitted therefrom …taking the oath prescribed by law, …and thereafter the preceding sec-…this act shall be inoperative in said

…this is added the additional section …ed by Mr. Doolittle.

The origin of Mr Sherman's substitute for …House Military Government Bill was as

…the Senate adjourned after Friday …session, with Mr Blaine's amend-…pending, the Republican Senators …caucus to meet at 11 o'clock on Sat-…day morning to agree on a common basis …possible. At this caucus the whole sub-…was referred to a committee of seven …nators, viz: Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, …Sumner, Howard, Sherman, Harris and …Frelinghuysen.

The committee was at work most of Sat-…day afternoon and finally agreed upon the …which Mr Sherman offered as a substi-…ute at the Saturday evening session, and …which was adopted after a whole night's …discussion.

The last section substitutes simply Mr. Blaine's amendment somewhat changed in phraseology, but covering just the same points.

From present indications there will be serious resistance in the House to-morrow, but the passage of the military construction bill as amended by the Senate.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.

The brick building No 300 Main street, opposite the Tifft House, caught fire this morning and was completely gutted. The stock in the store was partially insured in the Western Insurance Company of this city and in Hartford Conn.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.

A fire occurred on the pier this morning which destroyed the [illegible] and grain warehouse of John W [illegible]. The warehouse contains [illegible] of grain.—The total loss will not exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17.

A banquet was given [illegible] by the Charleston [illegible] to the [illegible] from Washington and Baltimore, [illegible] now visiting this city.

[illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17.

An anxious watch is being kept up at the capes of Virginia for the gunboat Swatara, with Surratt on board, now fully due.

A Baltimore pilot arrived from Cape Henry this afternoon, and although it was expected that she would bring some tidings of the Swatara, she did not.

LATER.

The pilot boat Wm. Starkey reported this morning having spoken the Swatara at Cape Henry, with Surratt on board, from Alexandria, via Lisbon, bound for Washington. A bark rigged gunboat, supposed to be the Swatara, was seen at daylight this morning, anchored near Willoughby Spit light ship. The pilot boat Mary put a pilot on board at 8 o'clock, when she got under way and proceeded up Chesapeake Bay.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.

Advices from Vera Cruz of the 12th inst. are received.

The capture Juarez was not credited.

The French transport Youme arrived at Vera Cruz on the 12th, and will take home a regiment of troops.

The Imperial Government received a despatch from Queretaro which states that Miramon was at Zacatecas on the 27th ult., and had gained a victory over the Liberals, causing the flight of Juarez and his Ministers.

The Soridad newspaper states positively that the French expeditionary corps leaves Mexico on the 18th inst.

The city of Mexico would soon be evacuated.

Orders for movements of troops had been received. Great caution is used in transporting them.

During the heavy weather on the 6th inst. five schooners were driven ashore in the harbor of Santa Cruz, among them the American schooners Aurora and Mexican of New Orleans.

The Times' city of Mexico correspondence of Jan. 28th, says:

Diaz with 10,000 men was near the city, and an attack was momentarily expected.

The commandant feels certain that he can hold the city three months against 50,000 men.

The steamer Concordia sailed for Boston to-day.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 17.

The steamship Nestorian, from Liverpool Jan. 31, and Greencastle 1st inst., via Halifax 15th, arrived here this morning. News anticipated.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 16.

In the Kentucky Legislature the House has passed, by a vote of 59 to 23, a joint resolution that the people of Kentucky are unalterably opposed to the movement in Congress to place the people of the Southern States under a military despotism, deeming it contrary to the spirit of the Union, and subversive of the principles of the Government, and enter a solemn protest against all such Congressional action.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Further heavy whiskey frauds have been reported. Two distilleries, and one thousand barrels of whiskey have been seized.

The final arrangements for the single scared race between Brown and Hamill have been made by the deposit of $100, to row a five mile race in May next, at Pittsburg, for $1000.

The sum of $31,000 has been received for Southern relief.

The Herald's special Washington despatch says—

The Indian Commissioner yesterday commenced a treaty with the Sacs and Fox Indian delegations, with a view of inducing them to dispose of their present lands and remove further southwest.

The Commissioner has decided against dividing the Indian school fund with the white school on the Kaw and Kansas reservation, as has been the practice.

The steamer Helvetia from Liverpool 30th has arrived.

The steamship Chicago from Liverpool 1st has arrived.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.

The Ohio river has overflowed the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and trains have stopped running.

The Illinois Central Railroad is also inundated above Alton, and the trains run through water of sufficient depth to extinguish the fires in the locomotives.

Monetary Affairs.

NEW YORK, February 16. SECOND BOARD.—The Stock Market closed very dull and heavy.—United States 5-20s coupons, 1862, 000 @ 109⅞; do. 1864 107⅞; do do, 1865, 107¾ do. do. new issue 105⅜; U. S. 10-40s, 101⅜; U. S. 7-30s, first series, 106; do second series, 105⅝; do third series, 105⅝; New York Central Railroad 99⅛; Erie Railr'd 76; Missouri State Sixes —; Michigan Central 108; Michigan South'n 72; Cleveland & Pittsburg 80; Cleveland & Toledo 117; Chicago & Rock Island 90⅝; Chicago and Northwestern 35⅜; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne 96¼; Canton 45½; W. U. Telegraph 43⅜; Illinois Central 115½; Reading 104; Hudson—. American gold 136⅛.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb 16. Cotton is less active—sales 1900 bales; middling uplands 33 cents. Flour dull, 10@15 lower—sales 3700 barrels; State 8,70@11,50; Round Hoop Ohio 10,75@12,90; Western 8,70@12,15 Southern at 10,40@16,25. Wheat 2@3 lower, and duller—sales 75,000 bushels—Milwaukee No. 2 very choice. 2,32½; White California at —. Corn a shade higher; sales 59,000 bush. Mixed West'n 1,09@1,11½; Yellow Jersey 113. Oats lower—sales 74,000 bushels—Western 55@61; State 60@66; Jersey 60. Beef steady; sales 585—new plain mess. 12,00@18,00; new extra 17,00@20,00. Pork dull, sales 1800 bbls; new mess, 21,00; old, 19,62@19,75; prime 16,62@17,00. Lard is unchanged—sales 900 barrels at 11 @ 12¼ for old and 12@12⅝ for new. Sugars quiet—sales — hhds. Muscovado, 10⅛@11; Havana —. Coffee dull. Molasses quiet; sales 200 barrels New Orleans 83@87. Lard is dull. Naval Stores are quiet—Spirits turpentine, 6 ⅞@67½. Petroleum dull—Crude, 18a18½; refined bonded, 27@30. Tallow quiet at 11⅜@11¾.

Freights to Liverpool without decided change—Cotton ⅜@7-16d. by sail and ½d by steamer; Corn 8¼d by steamer.

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

Senate

[Continued from report of Friday.]

Several amendments of no great importance were agreed to, when Mr. Sumner moved to amend by providing that the Constitutional Amendment shall be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States represented in Congress.

A long debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Saulsbury, Johnson, Hendricks, Williams, Doolittle and others. The debate was interspersed by motions to adjourn, and offers looking to a compromise.

At quarter of three A. M., a vote was had and Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected—yeas, 7, nays 25.

At 3 o'clock A. M., Mr. Henderson offered the Louisiana bill in a modified form as a substitute for the pending bill, and it was read.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The Senate adjourned at 8.30 this morning without arriving at an understanding as to when a vote on the Reconstruction Bill should be taken.

The Senate met to-day at noon.

A Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill was agreed to.

Mr. Sprague presented a resolution for the erection of a breakwater at Block Island, in the State of Rhode Island. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Saulsbury made a speech against the Military Government Bill.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Saulsbury concluded his speech against the bill.

Mr. Garrett Davis and others spoke in opposition. There is no prospect of getting a vote for some time.

Mr. Cowan opposed the bill and Mr. Sherman's amendment.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Saulsbury moved to adjourn.—Disagreed to.

After debate the [illegible] adopting Mr. Sherman's [illegible] for the bill and it was [illegible].

Mr. Doolittle [illegible] an additional section, [illegible] under the act shall be [illegible] the approval of the [illegible].

At [illegible] and spoke against the [illegible].

At 3.15 the [illegible] was passed—yeas 29, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the title of the bill was amended so as to read "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

Adjourned at [illegible].

House.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations reported [illegible] Committee of the Whole [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Mercer [illegible] Congress in session [illegible].

Mr. Dumont [illegible] the Supreme Court [illegible] [illegible] not necessary [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Taylor of [illegible] spoke in defence of the President as consistent with the truth, patriotism and the former policy of the Republican party.

Adjourned.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF THE STATE HOUSE. We do not think any such pressing necessity exists for the enlargement of our State House as would warrant the present expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars of money, for which the people must be taxed. We have got along very comfortably and conveniently thus far; and there are no new or particular hardships now endured by the gentlemen who occupy the public buildings—that we are aware of. Enlargement, improvement and greater accommodations may be very desirable—but they are by no means indispensable we think—nor are they expedient in the present condition of the State treasury and the public debt. Fire proof safes, or rooms, for the preservation of the more valuable of the public records and documents may be obtained or constructed at a small expense compared with the cost of a new State House in addition to the present—for such is almost the plan proposed.

We think the people are not ready to sanction such a measure at present. At least their opinion should be asked about it, before taking any conclusive measures. We submit these ideas to our Senators and Representatives.

Reported for the Whig.

Supreme Judicial Court—Criminal Term.

HON. EDW KENT, J. presiding.
CHAS. P. STETSON, Co. Att'y.

Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867.

State vs. John Horn and Jonas P. Lovejoy. Two indictments for taking and driving horse and wagon without consent of owners. Verdict guilty—for taking horse.

Horn sentenced to six months in the County Jail. Lovejoy three months in the County Jail.

Stetson, Co. Att'y. Kimball.

State vs. James Smullens. Larceny.—Plead guilty.

Sentence, fine $20. Fine paid.

State vs. George Hines, ap'l't. Two complaints for erecting a nuisance contrary to city ordinance of Bangor. Defence that they were necessary. Verdict, pro forma—guilty, by consent. Exceptions filed, to settle rights of respondent before full bench.

Stetson, Co. Att'y. Kimball.

State vs. Daniel W. Garland. Common seller. Plea, guilty.

Fine $100 and costs—paid.

State vs. Joshua D. Warren. Assault upon Robinson at Carmel a year ago with a pistol. Verdict not guilty.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. George Carson. Assault upon his brother and others, and stabbing them with a knife.

Stetson, Co. Att'y. Kimball.

—It will be seen by advertisement, that Mr. F. S. Davenport will this evening organize a chorus for the practice of Oratorio Choruses, preparatory to a Choral Festival, similar to the one held in this city two years ago, but on a more extended scale, and with a much richer programme. Mr. Davenport's success in connection with Mr. Wilder on that occasion and in the Musical Conventions in this city and vicinity, ensure a success on this occasion also.

—Mr E. F. Duren has laid on our table a copy of the Christian Mirror of Feb. 12, containing a full report of the Christian Convention recently held at Portland.—Those wishing copies can procure them at Mr. Duren's bookstore.

—The Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Bible Society for the choice of officers will be held at the vestry of the Third Parish Church, this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

—The Farmington Chronicle relates that a soldier's widow, in Temple, Mrs. Mower, was unexpectedly visited last Thursday by the returned soldiers in that town, in a body, well armed with keen axes, who made an attack upon her woodpile, cutting their way through it in a most effectual manner. At the same time, the soldiers' wives and daughters entered the house and deposited in the pantry an abundant supply of family rations. Mrs. Mower's husband sleeps in a soldier's grave far away at the South, but returned comrades are watchful of the comforts of the soldier's widow and children.

—Col. H. B. Humphrey, who has lately been appointed State Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, gave a splendid dinner to the Masonic Commandery and citizens of Rockland on Monday. The occasion was improved for a public turnout of Knights, and the ceremonies at the table embraced speeches, toasts and music.

—Brig Manzanilla, Maguire, of and from Rockport, Me., for Wilmington, N. C., was spoken Feb. 10, off Charleston, 30 days out, and in distress. She reported having experienced a succession of gales from the 17th to the 25th of January; lost stern boat, split sails, carried away her wheel, stove companion way, and had her cabin filled with water. The U. S. steamer Memphis supplied her with bread and water.

—The subscriptions in Portland to the Dexter and Newport railroad are progressing. The Argus says that only $15,000 more are needed in that city.

THE PORTLAND MURDER. The Press of Saturday has the following particulars:

Yesterday afternoon a foul and brutal murder was committed, in the sailor boarding house, kept by Mrs Robert Douglass, in the rear of Messrs Emery & Burnham's packing establishment on Franklin, between Fore and Commercial streets. The name of the murdered man is Charles Johnson, otherwise known as "Dutch Charlie," a German, who has resided in this country for many years, and who has been employed by Mrs Douglass, since the death of her husband, as an assistant and a runner for her house. The facts as we gather them at the police office are the following:

Henry Keenan, steward of bark Mary E. Libby, arrived in that vessel in Boston Tuesday night. He came to this city in the train Wednesday evening, and applied at Mrs Douglass' for board having, as he says, always [illegible] there, but was refused by Johnson. [illegible]

Between [illegible] yesterday afternoon while [illegible] was seated in the room talking with Mrs. Douglas, Keenan entered, and, [illegible] of altercation, as Mrs Douglas [illegible] a knife from his sleeve and stabbed Johnson twice—one of the blows [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

…fled from the house [illegible], from the house to India street, and [illegible] to Washington street. At this [illegible] they took a sleigh, and when about two-thirds the distance to the bridge, [illegible] him. Officer [illegible] jumped out of the sleigh and arrested him, Keenan remarking, "I am the man you want." He was taken to the lockup, where he confessed stabbing Johnson twice with the knife, but said Johnson first knocked him down. This is denied by Mrs Douglass, who avers that Johnson did not touch Keenan after he came into the house, until he had been stabbed.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Mr Alfred Foss, of Standish, came to this city on Thursday and having collected some $300, started for home. He had got within two miles of Limerick village when two men sprang into the road. One of them seized Foss' horse by the head, and the other discharged a pistol at him.—The ball did not touch his body, though it went through his clothing. The scoundrels then seized hold of him, dragged him from his sleigh and beat him until he was insensible. They then robbed him of about $280 and fled. Mr Foss was, shortly after, discovered by some of his neighbors, who took good care of him. His watch was found at the place where the struggle had occurred.

Information of this daring outrage was sent to the city yesterday morning and in the afternoon Deputy Marshal Wentworth and officer Williams arrested two young men, who were in the vicinity of the place where the affair occurred, on that evening. They were locked up and will be held for identification.—[Press.

STATE WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The undersigned, with the approbation of the Executive Committee of the North Kennebec Wool Growers' Association, and in their behalf, respectfully suggests to the wool growers of Maine the propriety of a State organization for the promotion of their interests. It is proposed that some one of the County Associations assume the duties necessary to carry out the plan. The North Kennebec Association is to hold its annual meeting at Waterville in April, and its annual Shearing Festival early in June. If this proposal seems to meet the views of those interested, in various parts of the State, this Association will take the responsibility of calling a meeting for the purpose stated, on one of the above occasions. Other County Associations, and all wool growers who feel interested in this proposition, are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as convenient. If any other place shall be judged preferable this Association will co-operate with any other that will assume the work.

EPH. MAXHAM,
Secretary N. K. W. G. Ass'n.
Waterville, 15th Feb. 1867

—The freshet, caused by the late heavy rains, has so badly damaged the bridge across Englishman's River, that teams cannot pass over it. Two of the piers were nearly torn away. The water swept away the gravel and rocks, so as to undermine them.—[Machias Republican.

A correspondent writes: Spain is just now rocking with convulsions. The Queen knows no more of conciliation than of progress, and is as unfit to guide a nation as a child. She has learned no lesson from the events of the last year, or the last hundred years, and the only Bourbon who remains upon a throne seems in a fair way to follow her kindred.

Dam at Treat's Falls.

Mr. Editor:

The following bill, drawn in aid of this enterprise, it is believed, will be found to give all that the friends of the measure ask of the City, and at the same time all the security which the City can desire. It speaks for itself, and needs no further explanation. If generally acceptable, it will be forwarded to the Legislature for enactment.

A. W. P

An Act to authorize the City of Bangor to aid the Bangor Water Power Company.

1. The City of Bangor is hereby authorised to subscribe, pay for and hold stock in the Bangor Water Power Company, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, upon the terms and conditions following:

2. Before any such subscription is made by the City, the said Company shall organize temporarily by the adoption of such by-laws and the choice of such officers as may be necessary for the purpose, and shall elect a committee to confer with a like committee of the City Council, to agree upon terms and conditions of subscription, which shall be duly reported to said corporation and City Council respectively, and if adopted by both shall be entered upon their respective records, and thereafter held binding on both sides as the terms of subscription to be made by the City. But the City shall not be authorized to subscribe for more than two-fifths of the stock of the Company, in all. And upon such subscription being made the City shall have the right to elect its proportion of the directors, in joint ballot of the two boards of the City Council, who shall be entitled to an equal vote in all matters of the Company, according to the amount of stock held by the City. And for this purpose the City Council shall annually elect two citizens, who, with the Mayor, shall represent the City on all occasions, a majority of the members of said committee present at any meeting to govern, in case of disagreement. After such agreement is perfected, and the subscription made for the City by the Mayor, the temporary organization aforesaid shall cease, and a permanent one be effected by the adoption of by-laws and choice of officers. In the choice of Directors, however, the City shall have no vote except as aforesaid, by the election of their proportionate part. The meeting for such permanent organization shall be called by the Clerk or Secretary of such temporary organization, by an advertisement published in one of the daily papers of the City seven days at least, before the meeting.

3. The subscription hereby authorized shall be paid by the City in scrip, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Treasurer, with semi-annual coupons of interest at six per cent. per annum annexed, payable at the rate of ten thousand dollars per year after twenty years from the date of the first issue, until the whole is paid. But no part of said subscription shall be so paid until the works are completed, and the other terms of the subscription as agreed upon, shall be performed.

4. No location of said Company's dam across the river shall be made beyond the corporate limits of Bangor on the westerly side of the river, but if it is desired to locate the dam higher up the river than the northerly line of the City, then it may be done only in case the town of Veazie shall be re-annexed to said City by some future act of the Legislature.

5. The City, by a concurrent vote of the two boards of the City Council may at any time sell, give away or otherwise dispose of their interest in said Company franchise, stock and property aforesaid, whenever they see fit to do so, and on such terms as they may think proper.

6. This act shall have no validity or effect until the City Council, by a concurrent vote of the two boards, by at least two-thirds vote of each, shall submit the same to a vote of the citizens of said City, nor until the legal voters of the City, in legal ward meetings, by a vote of at least two-thirds of of the votes thrown in the whole City, shall approve hereof and accept the same. But if within one year from the approval of this act the City shall so accept the same in manner aforesaid, then this act shall thereafter be in full force, and held binding upon the City according to its true tenor and effect, but not otherwise.

7. This act shall, for the purposes named in the last foregoing section, be in force after and from its approval by the Governor.

[By Cable to Associated Press.]

The Fenians Landing at Valentia—A Rumor that the Cable will be Cut—The Trial of Gov Eyre—The Canadian Confederation.

London, Feb. 14.—The British Government will assume the legal expenses of the defence of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, whose trial is now progressing.

The bill for the confederation of British North America embraces only the two Canadas.

The government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia.

Sir Hugh Rose, commanding the general troops in Ireland, and Lord Naas, leave for Ireland at once.

There is a wild rumor that the Fenians will attempt to cut the cable.

The steamships Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have arrived.

Dublin, Feb. 14.—News has reached here that the Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney, and marched on Kenmare.—Troops with artillery have been sent in pursuit.

Lisbon, Feb. 14—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings the intelligence that a rebellion has broken out in Paraguay, which seriously threatens the power and life of President Lopez.

Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 13.—A number of vessels have passed through the Suez Canal.

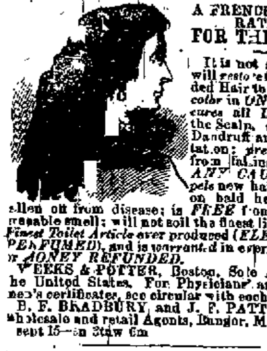
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The advocates of the impeachment of the President [illegible] Judiciary Committee [illegible] that he [illegible] [illegible] ceive [illegible] which will be necessary to pass it over the veto.—Sp. to Boston Journal.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE. The New York Post states that a contract has been made by a Company for a cable of superior construction and material, to be laid down between the United States and Portugal.—Starting from some point on our coast it will be carried to Bermuda, and thence to the Azores, and land in Lisbon. It is claimed that the laying of the line, between the points mentioned involves much less labor, expense and risk than that of the British company. That there is but little danger of failure in this respect is evident from the fact that established companies agree to complete the work, taking the responsibility of failure. Another advantage in this line will be that if one section of the cable is broken the others are not rendered useless. Arrangements have been perfected for beginning the work very soon.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S

EMPRESS,



A FRENCH PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.

It is not a Dye, but will restore Gray or Faded Hair to its original color in ONE WEEK; cures all Diseases of the Scalp, removes Dandruff and all irritation; prevents Hair from falling off from ANY CAUSE; compels new hair to grow on bald heads when fallen off from disease; is FREE from all disagreeable smell; will not soil the finest linen; is the Finest Toilet Article ever produced (ELEGANTLY PERFUMED), and is warranted in every instance or MONEY REFUNDED.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Sole Agents for the United States. For Physicians' and Clergymen's certificates, see circular with each bottle.

B. F. BRADBURY, and J. F. PATTEN & CO., wholesale and retail Agents, Bangor, Me.

sept 15—in 3taw 6m

WEDDING CARDS

Printed with Neatness and Despatch,

BY THE

Whig and Courier Office

KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Prepare for Business!

BUSINESS CARDS,

OF ANY REQUIRED STYLE & SIZE,

Printed at short notice, at the

Whig & Courier Job Office,

KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

ENVELOPES.

Circulate the knowledge of your Business,

BY GETTING YOUR

Card Printed on Envelopes,

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Whig & Courier Office,

KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

PRINTING

IN

Bronze, Black & Colors,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS,

—AT THE—

WHIG & COURIER JOB OFFICE,

KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

A few baths prepared with Streumatic Salts will effectually cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula and Eruptions on the face. Just received and for sale by B. F. BRADBURY deol 3tawd&weow1

FURNITURE.

G. W. MERRILL,

62, 64 and 66 Main Street,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Upholstered Furniture of every Description,

FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, &c.

OWING to the large additions which I have lately made to my factory in the way of machinery, &c., I am now prepared to produce as good quality of work as the best manufacturers in Massachusetts, and sell as low as the lowest.

Repairing in all its branches done, as usual, by experienced workmen.

All custom work warranted to give satisfaction.

Purchasers have only to call and see for themselves to be convinced that I sell as low as any, and lower than many dealers in New England.

G. W. MERRILL,

February 2. 3taw 66 Main Street.

POSTERS,
SHOP BILLS,
HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS, &c., &c.

Printed at the

Whig and Courier Office,

BOWMAN'S BLOCK.

NO STAIRS TO CLIMB.

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, for sale at the lowest prices, by jan 10 D. BUGBEE & CO.

Checks, Notes & Drafts,

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE,

AT THE

WHIG & COURIER JOB OFFICE,

KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

DO YOU WANT

ONE OF THE

BEST WEEKLY PAPERS

IN MAINE?

If so, subscribe for the

Bangor Weekly Courier.

Price $2 per year in advance.

FIVE CENTS FOR SINGLE COPIES.

AUCTION BILLS,

PRINTED AT SHORT NOTICE,

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KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE JOB OFFICE,

BOWMAN'S BLOCK

THE

Great New England Remedy.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

White Pine Compound

IS now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The White Pine Compound

CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other Complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a GOOD AND TRIED MEDICINE.

IT IS PLEASANT, SAFE AND SURE.

B. F. BRADBURY, General Agent, Bangor.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally. oct 24 eowtm

THE RIGHT THING AT LAST!

A CHEAP, SAFE, AND PORTABLE LIGHT,

PRODUCED BY THE USE OF

Eclectic Burning Fluid,

Or any of the lighter products from Petroleum,

IN SAFETY-PACKED

LAMPS AND [illegible]

[illegible]

BARGAINS,

Regardless of Cost!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

TO BE CLOSED OUT

PREVIOUS to MARCH 1st.

READ THE PRICES.

Empress Cloths

Worth $1.87 1-2 cts, only $1.00,

Plaid Poplins

Worth $1.37 1-2 cts, only $1.00,

Thibets

Worth $1,25 cts only 75 cts.

Gray Flannels

Worth 50 cts, only 37 1-2 cts.

Fancy Flannels

Worth 55 cts, only 42 cts.

Bro. Sheetings yard wide, only 17 cts.
Best Prints only 18 cts.
Print Remnants only 15 cts.
Ribbed Hose (all wool) only 25 cts.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

—AT—

EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

CALL AT ONCE

Early callers get the Best Bargains,

JOHNSON BRO'S,

15 WEST MARKET SQUARE.

February 6th, 1867. d&w

ATTENTION!

9 Months Soldiers!

—AND—

Soldiers Discharged for Disability without Bounty!

IN the Bill now before Congress, providing for a U. S. Bounty of $8,33 1-3 per month for all soldiers who enlisted and served Nine Months, and for other Soldiers who were discharged for disability before expiration of term of enlistment, each Soldier must bring or send us his discharge to enable us to secure the proposed Bounty.

Special Notice.

Many Nine Months Soldiers have been induced to make application for the Bounty, before the passage of the law. This practice is highly reprehensible, fraudulent, and void, and the papers must all be made over again and signed anew to be of any binding effect, either upon the Soldiers or the Government.

Call at the old and reliable WAR CLAIM AGENCY

No. 1 Main Street,

PERKINS & STEVENS,

U. S. CLAIM AGENTS.

BANGOR, MAINE.

February 1.

TO BUY

DRY GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES,

CALL ON

STONE & MAYO,

18 West Market Square,

Where you will find

A NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

FRESH GOODS,

JUST BOUGHT AT LOW PRICES,

and which will be sold accordingly low.

STONE & MAYO.

SAML. B. STONE, T. B. MAYO.

January 28, 1867.

APPLES.

10,000 lbs. Choice Strung

KENNEBEC APPLE.

AT WHOLESALE, BY

Bragg & Wescott,

NO. 35 BROAD STREET.

FLOUR!

1000 BARRELS—the best of St. Louis and Southern Illinois.

1500 BARRELS—the best of Western Extras and Supers.

Corn and Meal.

EXTRA, CLEAR AND MESS PORK.

LOW FOR CASH AT WHOLESALE.

Please call and examine before purchasing.

WALTER BROWN & SON,

jan 17 114 and 116 Exchange Street.

Partner Wanted.

THE subscriber offers for sale one half of the building known as the

KIRBY STORE,

Together with the stock, which consists of

STOVES, TIN-WARE, TOOLS, &c.

Said stand is well located in Newport Village and superior inducements are offered to purchasers.

N. W. DEERING.

Newport, Feb'y 2, 1867.

Just Received!

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, at J. P. BASS'S.

CLOAKS tremendous low at BASS'S.

Alexandre Kids, Corsets, Hosiery and Gloves, at BASS'S.

Dress Goods MARKED DOWN at BASS'S.

BASS is Agent for BARRETT'S DYE HOUSE.

jan12

Kid Gloves

A FULL LINE OF KID GLOVES, both in Black and Colors, just received.

Every Pair Warranted.

SELLING FOR

$1,12 1-2.

jan 19 HINES & NICHOLS.

NEW STOCK.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and SPECTACLES

Just received and for sale low.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.,

Repaired as usual, at

DANIEL WHITE'S,

feb 1 No. 1 Kenduskeag Bridge.

HAMPDEN ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on the 3d MONDAY of February, (18th), under the charge of

J. F. DUDLEY, A. B.,

Assisted by a competent Board of Instructors, in the different branches of English and Classical study.

The Preceptress [illegible] qualifications, will have charge of the French and German classes.

PAINTING and DRAWING will be taught by the former [illegible] instructor.

Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given by [illegible] Teacher.

[illegible] can be obtained [illegible]

For further [illegible] address the Principal.

[illegible] Sec'y.

[illegible]

CLOAKS. CLOAKS

COLKINS & STANFORD,

Have marked down their Entire Stock of Cloaks,

And will sell regardless of Cost for the next 30 days!

DRESS GOODS MARKED DOWN.

Thibets worth $1,12 1-2, selling for 75 cents,
All Wool Plaids worth $1.50, selling for $1.10 cents,
All Wool Plaids worth $1.25, selling for 75 cents,
Good Dress Goods selling for - - - 25 cents,
Best DeLaines - - - - 24 cents,
Best Prints - - - - - 18 cents,
Good Cotton 1 yard wide - - - 17 cents,
Bleached Cotton - - - - 12 1-2.

And the Balance of our Stock at Correspondingly Low Prices.

We would invite buyers to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

January 14, 1867. COLKINS & STANFORD.

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Teas, Flour,
Coffees, Pork,
Sugars, Lard,
Tobaccos,

DRY AND GREEN APPLES,

Pickles by the Barrel or Gallon,

Girkins in gallon or half gallon jars,
A large variety of Soaps, and

PURE SPICES OF ALL KINDS

ALSO,

Citron, Sultana, and Layer Raisins,

Maccaroni, Tapioca, Sago, Maizina, Farina and Corn Starch.

Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Wrapping Paper and Twine, Wooden Ware of all kinds,

Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Bail Buckets and Boxes,
Molasses Buckets, Sieves, Measures,
Wash Boards Mop Handles,
Clothes Pins and Baskets,

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

BY

NORTON & FARRINGTON.

All goods delivered free of charge,

January 8

CROCKERY WARE

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW IMPORTIONS of

English Stone China,

Yellow, Rockingham, & Common Ware,

ALSO,

GLASS WARE,

KEROSENE LAMPS & FIXTURES,

Which we offer at wholesale and retail, at No. 1 Main Street.

sept 27- tf RICKER & IRELAND

Lubricating Oils.

LARD, Sperm, Whale, Parafine, Seal Native, Neats and Tallow Oils; Wool Oils and Scouring Soaps, &c. Superior qualities at lowest rates.

Bartlett, Burgess & Co.,

pl 6—tf. 106 State street, Boston.

Why Suffer from Sores?

When by the use of the ARNICA OINTMENT you can easily be cured. It has relieved thousands from

BURNS, CUTS, CHAPPED HANDS, BOILS, SPRAINS, WARTS, ITCH,

And every complaint of the skin. Try it, for it costs but 25 cents. Be sure to ask for

HALE'S ARNICA OINTMENT!

For sale by all Druggists, or send 35 cents to C. P. SEYMOUR & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a box by return mail. jan 21 d&w3w*

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS

OF THE

MERCHANTS

Mutual Marine

Insurance Company,

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1866,

And an Exhibit of the Condition of the Company at that date.

Amt. at risk Jany. 1, 1866,	$565,750	$40,189 30
Amt. at risk taken during the year,	3,023,269	139 875 47
Total,	$3 589,019	$180,064 77
Terminated and Reinsured,	2,412,979	82,680 02
Amt at risk Dec. 31, 1866,	$1,176,110	$97,384 75
Premiums earned after paying Reinsurance,		$76,949 94
Policy Account,		559 00
Interest Account,		3,634 12
Amount to Profit & Loss Dec. 31, 1865	$35,472 76	
Less Dividend of 1865,	14,749 98	$20,722 78
		$101,865 84
Amt. of Losses paid in 1866,	$88,866 60	
Less Reinsured,	20,000 00	$68,866 60
Expense Account,		3,704 86
Internal Revenue Tax and Stamps,		2,584 38
Profit and Loss for 1866,		26,710 00
		$101,865 84
ASSETS.		
Bills Receivable,		$104,769 76
Cash on hand and deposited,		14,505 59
Bangor City Bonds,		7,090 00
State of Maine Bonds,		7,562 50
U. S. 5-20 Bonds,		470 00
U. S. 7-30 Bonds,		7,376 60
Stock in Second National Bank,		10,000 00
Stock in Kenduskeag National Bank,		10,000 00
Balance due the Company on Account,		32,132 65
Office Furniture,		1,000 00
		$194,746 50
LIABILITIES.		
Bills Payable,		$3,227 70
Scrip of the Company,		61,480 00
Balance on Acct.,		1,312 64
Losses adjusted unpaid,		17,001 63
Estimated to pay Losses, Known but not adjusted,		20,000 00
Estimated cost to reinsure all risks,		50,000 00
Balance of Assets over actual and estimated Liabilities,		41,724 33
		$194,746 50

J. B. FOSTER, President.

JOHN F. KIMBALL, Sec'y.

Bangor, January 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

HAVING leased the York Street House Stable, I am now prepared to take horses to board by the week or day, which will receive the best of care. Stabling for transient teams. I also have a few nice teams to let. WM. BRYANT.

January 31 tf

Horse for Sale.

A GOOD BUSINESS, or LET HORSE, 8 years old, weight 1000 lbs. Apply to the York Street House Stable.

jan 31 tf WM. BRYANT.

GEO. F. ROGERS & CO.,

Wholesale and Commission Dealers in

Fish, Lobsters and Turtle.

Stands, Nos. 7 & 8 Fulton Fish Market,

NEW YORK.

Reference, PENOBSCOT EXPRESS, dec 28 3md 6 Main Street.

BOOK & PAMPHLET WORK,

Executed at Short Notice,

AT THE

Whig & Courier Job Office,

NO. 1 BOWMAN'S BLOCK.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The undersigned [illegible] to the public that they have this day formed a Co-Partnership [illegible]

[illegible]

CANCERS CAN BE CURED

DR. L. CHASE,

(LATE OF PORTLAND),

THE CELEBRATED

INDIANOPATHY, CANCER & HUMOR

DOCTOR,

HAVING purchased the residence of B. A. WOOD, 54 Hammond Street, Bangor, Maine, would be happy to be consulted by all who are afflicted with

Cancers, Cancer Humors, Tumors, Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, Fits, Neuralgia, Bronchial Affections, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Liver Diseases, Female Weaknesses, Piles, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Kidneys, Stiff Joints, Gravel, Diabetes, &c., &c.

DR. CHASE has practiced in his profession for sixteen years, and in that time has spent two years in Florida and Cuba, for the purpose of gaining a correct knowledge of the most efficient remedies used by the various tribes of Indians of that country, and by great expense has gained many valuable secrets which have heretofore been unknown to the world.

In Cancer he claims superiority over all other Physicians of the age, for he never fails to perform a cure when taken in a proper stage.

His mode of curing Cancers is by the application of a plaster, which is strictly vegetable, and will have no effect upon the healthy flesh; and in no case uses a knife, as does Dr. Greene, of Boston.

He also boldly asserts that he can tell every individual their disease and location of their pains, and describe their feelings in almost every case, more minutely than they can possibly themselves.

Dr. Chase is not a Clairvoyant but conducts his examinations on a strictly scientific principle, and will challenge any professed medium for a test examination.

Office hours from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Examinations free. Office at residence No. 54 Hammond Street.

November 7, 1866. d&w

Valuable Mills and Lumber Property

FOR SALE IN LOWER CANADA,

SITUATED ON THE YAMASKA RIVER, NEAR WEST FARNHAM.

THE building of the Lower Mill is a substantial frame-work 44x42. The dam gives eight feet of head water, and drives two circular saws of 4 feet 6 inches, either of which produces 8000 feet daily.—The mill also contains an improved butting saw. The lot contains 161 acres of good land, with nine dwelling houses, workshop, barns, &c. An excellent road to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad, about a quarter of a mile, where the lumber can be loaded and taken to St. Johns on the Richelieu River, fifteen miles, where it can be easily shipped to the States.

There is also an excellent yard for piling lumber.

The booms will contain ten thousand logs. There are large quantities of good Hemlock, Tamarac and Spruce adjacent, and the supply must last for years.

THE UPPER MILL is about three miles from the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad, by the public road, and 2½ miles from Lower Mill. It consists in a water privilege which gives nine feet of head water, and a piece of land containing four acres, adjoining the mill, and forming four islands, and a piece of ground of two acres. Just below the mill and house there are two good piers, and the booms are capable of containing 5000 logs at a time. The mill contains one circular saw, four feet in diameter, and carriage; also a log drum chain or bull wheel, a butting saw and a shingle machine.

The building is forty-six feet by thirty-two, with an addition of thirty-nine feet by twenty. This part contains the butting saw and shingle machine. The circular and carriage has a cast iron frame, and has two sets for long and short lumber. There is a blacksmith shop, two houses and a barn, and a house and two acres below. The mill saws 7000 feet a day. The district adjacent is well timbered with Hemlock, Spruce and Tamarac.

The buildings, machinery, booms, piers, &c., of both mills are in perfect order.

The above offers an unusual opportunity to engage in the lumber business, and may be purchased at a bargain.

Full particulars will be forwarded upon application to W. BROWN,
West Farnham, Canada East.

February 9, 1867. 3taw 1mis

WATERVILLE

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE SPRING TERM WILL BEGIN ON

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11th,

For particulars apply to the Principal, or send for catalogue. J. H. HANSON, Principal.

Waterville, January 14, 1867. j16 d3w4w&w4t

THE PLACE TO BUY

FURNITURE,

—IS AT—

C. C. PRESCOTT'S

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Central St.

NO BARTER PAY IN MY BUSINESS. Ready cash is the article used in the manufacture, purchase, and sale of my stock, which admits of my selling at prices that causes the old dealers to grumble, as I am daily taking away their customers

C. C. PRESCOTT.

Bangor, January 14th, 1867. 1m

STEAM SAW MILL

FOR SALE.

SITUATE AT THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER, N. B., now in excellent working order. Has one Gang and one single Saw, Edger and Trimmer, &c., complete. Also,

2 LATH MACHINES.

Fine accommodations for 2½ millions feet logs.

—ALSO,—

DWELLING HOUSE, &c.

This property will prove an excellent investment for Capitalists. For particulars apply to P. McCONVILLE,

Or to GEO. S. BAKER, Fairville, St. John, N. B.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 15. 1m

Aroostook Railroad!

CLOTHING

—AT—

OLD PRICES.

NEW STOCK

RECEIVED THIS WEEK, AT

GIBBONS' NEW STORE,

EXCHANGE ST.,

Third Door from State Street, Bangor.

CUSTOM WORK MADE TO ORDER.

dec 28 HUGH GIBBONS.

50 Per Cent. Less than Former Prices.

E. P. LANSIL,

COOPER & CISTERN MAKER,

Would inform the people of Bangor, and the public generally, that he is prepared to make to order and warrant [illegible], at reduced prices,

CISTERNS, TANKS
WATER CASKS, &c.

Orders left at [illegible] Central St., or [illegible] Broad St., will receive prompt attention. [illegible] jan 3 tf

SAMUEL [illegible]

DEALER IN

[illegible]

THE BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Financial Concerns of the County of Penobscot,

From Jany. 1, 1866, to Jany. 1, 1867.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

In account with AMBROSE C. FLINT, Tres'r.

	CR.
By balance as per last settlement,	$1,405 25
By am't of uncollected taxes for ordinary purposes as per last settlement,	5,390 70
By am't of uncollected taxes for repair of roads as per last settlement,	721 17
By E. C. Brett, Clerk, for Surplus Fees,	97 22
By E. C. Brett, Clerk, for Jury Fees,	70 00
By E. C. Brett, Clerk, fines and costs collected by him,	1,453 4
By S. F. Humphrey Judge of Police Court, for fines collected by him,	783 78
By Trial Justices for fines collected by them,	50 50
By Officers, for fines and costs collected by them,	300 00
By individuals for fines and costs,	200 06
By G. W. Whitney, Jailer, fines & costs collected by him,	159 01
By Samuel Jewett, Master of House of Correction, for collections made by him	237 42
By E. C. Brett, Clk, for license to peddlers,	50 00
By J. M. Moore, Pound keeper, amn't deposited by him on sale of horse,	15 75
By Attorneys for admission fees,	80 00
By miscellaneous receipts,	91 85
By am't received for rent of premises on Hammond street, 3 months,	299 98
By temporary loans,	19,550 00
By amount of fees forfeited on Abstract No. "35,"	94 67
By am't of fees forfeited on Abstract "A,"	60 98
By amount of fees forfeited on Abstract Constables for serving Venires,	18 00
By am't of fees due individuals on Abstract No. "34,"	442 30
By am't of fees due individuals on Abstract "B,"	352 53
By am't of fees due Constables for serving Venires,	91 50
By amount of taxes assessed for year 1866, for ordinary purposes,	23,000 00
By amount of taxes assessed for year 1866, for repair of roads,	1,811 61
	$56,827 75

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT,

In account with AMBROSE C. FLINT, Tres'r.

	DR.
To paid Bills allowed by Co. Commissioners as follows:	
For damage on location of roads,	$835 32
For Blank Books, Stationery, Printing, &c.,	1,311 97
For serving road notices,	19 91
For board of prisoners in Jail,	3,562 25
For board of prisoners in House of Correction,	673 92
For Reg'r of Deeds for copying indexes,	21 00
For Clerk of Courts for services and money paid out,	690 93
For repairs and improvements in and about County buildings,	670 33
For fuel and lights,	540 60
For care of County buildings, fires, &c.,	37 00
For miscellaneous purposes,	309 92
To paid Grand and Traverse Jurors,	3,997 70
To paid Sup. Jud. Court orders to Sheriff and assistants,	1,391 48
To paid Sup. Jud. Court orders to Clerk,	10 00
To paid Sup. Jud. Court orders for examining Records,	744 00
To paid County Commissioners,	956 00
To paid Judge of Probate, salary from Oct. 1, 1865, to Oct. 1, 1866,	626 00
To paid Register of Probate, salary from Oct. 1, 1865 to Oct. 1, 1866,	800 00
To paid Recorder of Police Court, salary from Nov. 10, 1865, to Nov. 10, 1866,	400 00
To am't of fees due individuals on Abstract No "35," as per last settl'mnt,	357 57
To am't of fees due individuals on Abstract "A," as per last settlement,	300 31
To am't of fees due Constables for serving Venires, as per last settlement,	75 00
To am't of S. J. Court orders to Constables for serving Venires,	234 30
To amount of Bills of Cost in criminal prosecutions, allowed by S. J. Court,	3,016 33
To amount of Bills of Cost in criminal prosecutions, allowed by Co. Commissioners,	1,070 22
To paid A. W. Paine, Treasurer of Law Library,	80 00
To paid Miles Wilson his claim for building "Meadow Brook" road in Howland, in accordance with an act of Legislature, approved Feby. 12, 1866,	2,304 23
To paid Messrs. Wheelwright & Morison for premises adjoining County lot, per order of County Commissioners, April Term 1866,	6,750 00
To paid W. K. Foster amt. deposited by Pound Keeper, June 11, 1864, on sale of horse,	60 55
To paid temporary loans,	11,550 00
To paid interest on loans,	447 15
To amt of Road Assessment for 1866, on No. ½ Township No. 3, R. 6, abated by Co. Commissioners Aug. T., 1866,	570 80
To amt of uncollected taxes for ordinary purposes,	9,072 77
To amt of uncollected taxes for repair of roads,	1,907 98
To allowance to Treasurer,	1,000 00
To balance as cash,	109 32
	$56,827 75

Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the County, Dec. 31, 1866.

LIABILITIES.

Due on Salaries and Bills audited,	$1,107 18
Due on Abstracts,	886 38
Due on Criminal Bills allowed by Co. Commissioners, Dec Term, 1866,	547 03
Due on temporary loans,	8,000 00
Due on accrued interest on same,	209 00
Due Law Library Association,	180 00
	$10,929 59

ASSETS.

Uncollected taxes for ordinary purposes,	$9,072 77
Maine Central R. R. Mortgage Bond,	500 00
Cash on hand,	109 32
Lot on Court Street,	5,500 00
	$15,182 09

REMARKS.

The expenses incident to criminal prosecutions the past year have been as follows:

Bills of Cost allowed by S. J. Court,	$3,016 33
Bills of Cost allowed by County Commissioners,	1,070 22
Board of prisoners in Jail,	3,562 25
Board of prisoners in House of Correction,	1,052 72
Grand and Traverse Jurors for Criminal Terms,	1,921 48
Attendance, &c., on Court same term,	502 [illegible]
Serving Venires for Jurors same term,	107 40
	$11,233 [illegible]
Corresponding Expenses in 1865,	7,635 11
Increase the past year,	$3,598 19
The receipts into the Treasury the past year, for fines & costs and for board of prisoners, were	$3,184 19
Corresponding receipts in 1865,	2,569 43
Increase the past year,	$614 76

AMBROSE C. FLINT, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office Penobscot County, Bangor, Jany. 1, 1867. jan 17 1td&w2t

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Important to Lumbermen

A

Owners of Hemlock Lands.

THE AMERICAN PATENTED IMPROVEMENT TANNING COMPANY of New York own the exclusive right in the United States for the manufacture of an imperishable "EXTRACT" from Hemlock Bark for tanning purposes. The Bark Extract is now extensively used among Tanners, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing. It commands a ready sale in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia markets, at sixty cents per gallon. The appliances for manufacturing are simple and not expensive, costing but little more than the ordinary leaches used by Tanners. By this process 1½ cords of bark may be reduced so as to concentrate the entire strength into forty gallons of Extract, without in the slightest degree injuring its tanning qualities, and at a cost not exceeding one dollar per cord. The saving in freight alone, between the transportation of the Extract and the Bark, will range from six to eight dollars per cord, so that any one who may get out but three hundred cords of Bark per year, may save from two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars in the difference in freight.

The Company does not propose to sell Territorial rights, but will grant exclusive privileges to manufacture in certain localities, charging a small royalty per gallon on the amount manufactured.

The Company will send competent men to superintend the construction of works, where parties desire to enter into the business, and to instruct in the manufacture of the Extract.

As a guarantee of success to parties entering into this business, the Company will contract to take all the Extract manufactured under their process at fifty cents per gallon, delivered in Boston or New York.

Parties in Maine desiring further information as to terms, &c., may call upon or address CHAS. H. HALE, General Agent for Maine, 35 Main street, Bangor, where models of the apparatus may be seen.

nov27 3md* S. H. KENNEDY, *Pres't.*

FAIRBANKS'

Premium Standard

SCALES

[illegible] ORIGINAL INVENTOR.

[illegible]

118 MILK [illegible], BOSTON, MASS.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.

[illegible]

Bangor Post Office.

Post Office open from 7½ A. M. to 8 P. M., and from 8½ to 9 P. M.

Western mail closes at 6 A. M.; North Carmel via Hermon at 2 P. M., all others close at 9 P. M.

The time of the arrivals and departures is the correct time. There are no arrivals or departures on Sunday.

The North Carmel via Hermon mail arrives and departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Kenduskeag, Brownville and Greenville offices have a daily mail.

The mail to Dexter via Kenduskeag leaves here Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The other mails are daily.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

	Arrival.		*Departure.*	
Western, (arrive at depot)	8	P. M.	7.10	A. M.
Augusta,	9	P. M.	5	A. M.
Calais and St. John,	6	A. M.	9.30	P. M.
Belfast,	9	P. M.	6	A. M.
Ellsworth, Machias &c.,	5	A. M.	9.30	P. M.
Houlton,	5	P. M.	6	A. M.
Castine and Bucksport,	5	P. M.	6	A. M.
Upper Stillwater,	7	P. M.	6	A. M.
Dexter, via Kenduskeag,	7	P. M.	6	A. M.
Brownville, via Bradford,	7	P. M.	7	A. M.
Greenville, via Monson,	7	P. M.	6	A. M.
North Carmel via Hermon,	12	M.	3	P. M.
Monroe,	10	A. M.	3	P. M.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

ON LETTERS.

Throughout the United States, 3 cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

To and from the British Provinces, not over 2,500 miles, 10 cents per half ounce.

To same, over 1500 miles 15 cents per half ounce.

ON NEWSPAPERS—QUARTERLY RATES.

Weekly papers (to actual subscribers) within the county where published—FREE.

Weekly papers, in the State where published, and out of the county, 5 cents per quarter.

Weekly papers to any part of the United States 5 cents per quarter.

Daily papers (or six papers per week) in the State, 30 cents per quarter.

Daily papers out of the State, 30 cents per quarter. [The above rates apply to papers weighing not over 4 ounces each—and this embraces almost every paper in the United States.]

ON NEWSPAPERS—TRANSIENT RATES.

To any part of the United States—PREPAID.

One package to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces, 2 cents.

Over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents.

do 8 do do 12 do 6 do

do 12 do do 15 do 8 do

Newspapers must be left open at the ends.

ON BOOKS—BOUND OR UNBOUND.

If not weighing over 4 pounds.

To one address, not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents.

Over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents.

do 8 do do 12 do 12 do

do 12 do do 16 do 16 do

Rates of Letter Postage to Foreign Countries.

To England, Ireland and Scotland, 24 cents per half ounce.

To France and Algeria, by French mail, 15 cents quarter ounce; 30 cents half ounce.

To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 28 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen mail, (except Bremen, Frankfort, Luxemburg, Wurtemburg Holland, and the Netherlands), 15 cts. hf oz.

do by Hamburg mail, (except Hamburg, Frankfort, Luxemburg, Wurtemburg, Holland and the Netherlands, 15 cts. half oz.

To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cts. half ounce.

To Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cts. half ounce.

To Frankfort and Wurtemburg, by Bremen mail, 15 cents half ounce.

To Luxemburg by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cents half ounce.

To Holland and the Netherlands, by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

To Hamburg or Bremen 18 cents.

To Austria and its States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 15 cents half ounce.

To Russia, by Prussian closed mail, 35 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 20 cents half ounce.

To Prussia, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce 42 cents half ounce.

To Sardinian States, by Prussian closed mail, 40 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce, 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 23 cents half ounce.

To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 40 cents half ounce—prepaid.

do by French mail 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents half ounce.

To Parma and Modena, by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents hf. oz.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents half ounce.

To Papal States, by Prussian closed mail, 49 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 28 cents half ounce.

To Tuscany, by Prussian closed mail, if prepaid, 40 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

To the Two Sicilies, by Prussian closed mail, 47 cts. half ounce—prepaid.

do by French mail, 21 cents quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 32 cents half ounce—prepaid.

To Spain, by French mail, 22cts quarter ounce; 42 cents half ounce—prepaid.

do by British packet, 5 cts. half oz.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents half ounce.

To Portugal, by French mail, 27 cents quarter oz.; 54 cents half ounce—prepaid.

do by British mail, via England, 33 cents quarter ounce.

do by Hamburg or Bremen 25 cents.

To Denmark, by Prussian closed mail, 45 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 18 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 27 cents quarter ounce; 54 cents half ounce.

To Sweden, by Prussian closed mail, 31 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 21 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 33 cents quarter ounce; 66 cents half ounce.

To Norway, by Prussian closed mail, 38 cents half ounce, if prepaid.

do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents half ounce.

do by French mail, 33 cents quarter ounce, 66 cents half ounce.

Australia via Panama, 22 cts. ½ ounce, prepaid.

Buenos Ayres, via England, 45 cents ½ oz, prepaid.

Messina, Prussian closed mail, 38 cts ½ oz, prepaid.

Montevideo, via England, 45 cts ½ oz, prepaid.

Africa, West Coast, 33 cents ½ ounce, prepaid.

Brazil, 41 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Canary Islands, via England, 41 cts. ½ oz., prepaid.

Cape Good Hope, via Southampton, 45 cents half ounce, prepaid.

China, via Southampton 45 cts. ½ oz., prepaid.

East Indies, via Prussian closed mail, 68 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Gibraltar, via French mail 42 cts. ½ oz., prepaid.—Hamburg or Bremen 25 cents.

Mexico, 10 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Nassau, N. P., 5 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Switzerland, Prussian closed mail, 33 c ½ oz pre'pd, Hamburg or Bremen 19 cents.

Turks Island, 10 cents half ounce, prepaid.

Venezuela, via Southampton, 45 cts. ½ oz., prepaid.

Wurtemburg Prussian closed mail 30 cents.

To West India Islands (not British,) except Cuba, Turk's Island Carthagena, Honduras, San Juan (Nicaragua), Santa Martha, Venezuela, and St. Thomas, 34 cents half ounce.

To Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia and New Foundland, 10 cents half ounce, when distance is not over 3000 miles from line of crossing; and 15 cents half ounce, if distance exceeds 3000 miles.

To Aspinwall and Panama, 10 cents half ounce, when distance does not exceed 2500 miles; and 20 cents if distance exceeds 2500 miles—prepaid.

To Bogota and Buenaventure, New Granada, 18 cents half ounce—prepaid.

To Ecuador, Bolivia and Chili, 34 cents half ounce —prepaid.

To Peru, 22 cents half ounce—prepaid.

To West Indies, British, (except Turk's Island), 10 cents half ounce, if distance does not exceed 2500 miles; and 20 cents half ounce if distance exceeds 2500 miles—prepaid.

To Sandwich Islands, New South Wales and China by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship, 3 cents half ounce—prepaid.

The postage on letters via Southampton for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania South Australia, West Australia, and New Zealand, 53 cents per half ounce—prepaid.

NOTE—In all cases where the word *prepaid* is not added, the pre-payment of the postage is optional with the sender.

Bank Notice.

THE following are the 1st and 2d Sections of an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 20, 1866:

"SECTION 1. In all cases where the liability of any bank in this State to redeem its bills would expire in the year 1866, but for the provisions of this act, such liability shall be extended until the 1st day of March, 1867, except such banks as are now in the hands of the Receivers."

"SECT. 2. The Bank Commissioners shall publish in one or more newspapers nearest the place where a bank is situated, and in such other newspapers as they may see fit, a notice of the time when the liability of such bank will cease for the redemption of its bills, said notice to be continued for three months next before the time named therefor."

The liability of the following banks to redeem their bills, which would have expired in the year 1866, and after the passage of this act is, by the first section of the act, extended until the 1st day of March, 1867.

Augusta B'k, at Augusta.

[illegible] Bank, at Bath.

Bank of Somerset, at Skowhegan.

Bank of Winthrop, at Winthrop.

Freeman's Bank, at Augusta.

[illegible]

Kenduskeag Bank, at Bangor.

Long Reach Bank, at Bath.

Lewiston Falls Bank, at Lewiston.

Marine Bank, at Damariscotta.

Northern Bank, at Hallowell.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bank, at Skowhegan.

A. B. HOLDEN, [illegible] Bank Commissioners.

Nov. 20, 1866.

OYSTERS!

[illegible]

THE BANGOR DAILY

Whig & Courier Office,

NO 1 BOWMAN'S BLOCK

East End Kenduskeag Bridge on the Lower Floor.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN & FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH

Neatness and Dispatch.

We have all the facilities for doing JOB WORK which are to be found this side of Boston, and shall endeavor, at all times, to see that the work is promptly and faithfully done; and hope to receive sufficient additional patronage to remunerate us for the large outlay and expense incurred to promote the *comfort of our customers*, and save them the trouble of climbing two or three flights of stairs, to procure a job of printing.

WE INTEND TO KEEP UP WITH THE

Modern Improvements,

and give our customers

AS GOOD WORK AS CAN BE SECURED.

We have now in our Office, among other Material,

A Splendid

Babcock Steam Power Press;

Babcock Steam Power half medium Jobber;

Babcock quarter-medium Jobber;

Babcock eighth-medium Card Press;

Ruggles Rotary Card Press;

Adams Steam Propeller Job Press;

Large and Small Hand Presses;

Ruggles Paper Cutter;

Patent Card Cutter, &c., &c.

And are constantly receiving additions of TYPE from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston Foundries.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE,

IN THE BEST STYLE,

Mammoth Posters,

Hand Bills,

Shop Bills,

Programmes,

Circulars,

Way Bills,

Bills of Fare,

Bill Heads,

Labels of all kinds

Bank Checks,

Bank Books,

Blank Books,

Blank Notes,

Bills of Lading,

Insurance Blanks,

Town Blanks,

Wood Bills,

Hay Bills,

Milk Bills,

Surveyor's Bills,

School Bills,

Invoices, &c., &c.

WEDDING, VISITING,

—AND—

Business Cards,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALITIES,

As Cheap as any other Establishment in this Vicinity.

Persons wishing for work in our line, are invited to call on us

WE CAN SUIT THEM,

BOTH AS TO STYLE AND PRICE.

PRINTING DONE

WITH

Black, Blue, or Red Ink,

OR WITH

TWO OR MORE COLORS.

And particular attention paid to

BRONZE WORK!

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

No. 1,

BOWMAN'S BLOCK,

EAST END KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE,

ON THE LOWER FLOOR.

WHEELER & LYNDE.

ST. XAVIER'S CONVENT

OF THE

SISTERS OF MERCY,

BANGOR, MAINE.

THIS Spacious and Beautiful Institution is located in a very healthful part of one of the first and most populous cities of the State. It offers superior attractions to parents desirous of giving their children a *solid* and *refined education*. They may be assured that every necessary attention will be paid to the *health* and *comfort* of the pupils. The utmost care will be taken to cultivate their *moral* and *religious principles* which alone render education profitable in after life.

The educational course comprises every *useful* and *ornamental* branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Difference of Religion will not be regarded in the admission of pupils who are willing to conform to the general regulations.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions, the first of which commences on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. No entrance fees.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per Session, payable in advance,	$75 00
Terms for Day Pupils, per Quarter,	00

EXTRA.

Music, with use	Piano, per Quarter,		14 00
Vocal,	"	"	10 00
Guitar,	"	"	10 00
French,	"	"	10 00
Italian,	"	"	10 00
German,	"	"	10 00
Latin,	"	"	8 00
Drawing,	"	"	5 00
A complete set of Lessons in Book-keeping,	"	"	15 00

Washing, mending, or any of the usual incidental expenses, are not subject to any extra charge. Bed and bedding, $5 50.

UNIFORM.—Blue, Thibet, or Lyonese, in Winter; Blue Muslin or Delaine, in Summer; Knife, Fork and Spoon; Table Napkins. This uniform can be provided at the convenience of parents or guardians.

No deduction made for accidental absence, except when occasioned by sickness.

An extra charge of $25 00 for all who remain as boarders during vacation.

For further information apply at the Convent, or by letter to the Directors of the Institution.

sept 12 MOTHER MARY GONZAGA.

American & Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, under the Act of 1837.

No. 78 State Street, (opposite Kilby street,) Boston.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all papers or drawings for Patents, executed on reasonable terms, with dispatch. Researches made into American and Foreign works, to determine the validity and utility of Patents of Inventions, and legal and other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington.

No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.

During eight months the subscriber, in the course of his large practice, made on twice rejected applications SIXTEEN APPEALS; every one of which was decided in *his favor* by the Commissioner of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON, Commissioner of Patents."

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they can not employ a man more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office. EDMUND BURKE, Late Commissioner of Patents."

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, [illegible]

[illegible]

B. PLUMMER & SONS'

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE AGENCY,

Bangor, Maine.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the first day of December, 1866.

Being a Mutual Company, it has no Capital Stock.	
Amount of Accumulated Capital,	$12,922,221 83

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Am't loaned on collateral security,	$218,300 00	
" loaned on bond & mortgage of real estate,	3,296,506 16	
" cash on hand,	20,320 73	
" cash in hands of agents and in transit,	352,613 30	
" bonds of the U. States,	2,795,920 00	
" bonds of the State of Connecticut,	1,000,000 00	
" invested in bank and railroad stocks,	83,525 00	
" premium notes bearing 6 per ct. interest,	4,891,200 46	
" real estate owned by the Company,	30,197 03	
" of city railroad bonds owned by the Comp'y,	16,891 25	
" accrued interest,	256,057 90	
		$12,922,221 83

LIABILITIES.

Am't outstanding losses, adjusted and not due,	$293,600 00	
" do unadjusted,	12,000 00	
		$305,600 00
" dividend declared and not yet due,		154,363 00
" insured by existing policies,		115,728,581 00

[Stamp.] W. S. OLMSTEAD, Sec'y.

Hartford, Dec. 1, 1866.

B. PLUMMER & SONS, Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Home Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK,

On the first day of December, 1866, to the Secretary of State of the State of Maine, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash, is	$2,000,000 00
The Surplus on the 1st day of December, 1866,	1,525,373 59
Total amn't of Capital and Surplus,	$3,525,373 59

ASSETS.

Am't of Cash in Continental National Bank, N. Y.,		$60,513 47
" Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, (estimated)		304,552 92
" U. S. Registered and Coupon Stock, 1881, market value,	$204,530 00	
" U. S. Bonds 5-20, market value,	1,211,089 00	1,415,619 00
" Missouri State Bonds, 6 per centum, market value,	17,550 00	
" North Carolina Bonds, 6 per centum, market value,	5,700 00	
" Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent., market value,	17,250 00	
" Wisconsin State, 6 per cent. market value,	29,100 00	
" Illinois, 6 per centum, market value,	20,000 00	
" Rhode Island, 6 per cent., market value,	49,500 00	
" California State Bonds, 7 per centum, market value,	53,750 00	
" Conn. State Bonds, market value,	99,500 00	
" New York City Central Park Bonds, market value,	56,775 00	
" Queens County Bonds, market value,	25,000 00	
" Richmond County Bonds, market value,	24,500 00	
" Brooklin City Water Bonds, market value,	9,550 00	412,475 00
" Bank Stocks, market value,		123,612 09
" Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unincumbered Real Estate worth at least $2,225,000, rate of interest 6 and 7 per cent.		968,692 50
" Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least $13,250,		72,150 00
" Steamer Magnet and Wrecking apparatus,		83,483 94
" Government Stamps,		439 54
" Other Property, Miscellaneous Items,		39,759 33
" Due for Premiums on Policies issued at Office, (Fire, Inland and Marine)*		29,302 30
" Bills Receivable for Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation Risks, &c.,		50,908 82
" Interest accrued and not due 1st December,		36,521 00
		$3,698,034 77

LIABILITIES.

Am't Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid,	None
" Losses incurred, and in process of adjustment,	170,856 18
" Dividends declared and due and unpaid,	1,800 00
" Dividends either cash or scrip, declared, but not yet due,	None
All other existing claims against the Company,	None
Total am't Losses, Claims and Liabilities,	$172,656 18

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is $75,000, but will not as a general rule exceed $10,000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

A certified copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, as amended, accompanied a previous statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York. } ss.

Charles J. Martin, President, and John McGee Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

(Signed) CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres't.

(Signed) JOHN McGEE, Sect'y.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1866.

[L. S.] (Signed) THOS. F. GOODRICH, Notary Public

B. PLUMMER & SONS, Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Etna Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 1st day of November, 1866, as required by the laws of the State of Maine, approved April, 1856.

The Capital Stock is $3,000,000, and with the Surplus, is invested as follows:—

Real estate unincumbered,	178,370 76	
Cash on hand, on deposit, and in Agents' hands,	439,481 07	
United States Securities,	735,582 25	
State and City Stocks, and Town Bonds,	942,523 33	
Bank and Trust Company Stocks,	1,180,980 00	
Railroad Company Stocks,	284,821 25	
Mortgaged Bonds,	584,540 00	
Mutual Insurance Company scrip,	9,295 00	
Total assets,		$4,355,545 66
Amount of Liabilities for Losses not due or adjusted,		309,131 85
Amount at Risk, estimated,		220,751 686 00

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Pres't.

JOTHAM GOODNOW, Sec'ty.

Hartford, November 30, 1866.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, } ss.

HARTFORD, November 30, 1866.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, Lucius J. Hendee, President, and Jotham Goodnow, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the Assets and condition of the Etna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

B. PLUMMER & SONS, Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

International Insurance Co.,

On the thirty-first day of October, 1866, in accordance with the Laws of Maine.

The name of the Company is the "INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY." It is located in the city of New York, and was incorporated Jan. 4, 1864. The amount of the Capital Stock is One Million Dollars, and is all paid up.

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in hands of Agents and others,	[illegible] 75
United States Five-Twenties, market value,	657,700 00
United States Seven-Thirties, market value,	[illegible]
United States Ten-Forties, market val.	[illegible]
Wisconsin and Indiana War Bonds,	20,400 00
Loans on [illegible]	50,000 00
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

by a prudent regard for the construction, occupancy and exposure of risks.

The Act of Incorporation is herewith.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, November 1st, 1866. }

CHARLES TAYLOR, President, and C. C. HINE, Secretary, of the INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, to me personally known, depose and say that they are said officers, and that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company on the thirty-first day of October, 1866; that said Company is the *bona fide* owner of One Million Dollars, Cash Capital, and Four Hundred and Sixty Thousand and Six Dollars and Twenty-Four Cents, Cash Surplus, invested as above, all of which is the absolute property of said Company, free and clear from all liens and claims thereon except as above stated, (and as may be necessary for a "re-insurance fund,") according to the best of their knowledge, information and belief respectively. CHARLES TAYLOR, President.

J. C. HINE, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, the date last above written, before me. CHARLES NETTLETON, Commissioner for the State of Maine.

B. Plummer & Sons, Agt's.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

North American Fire Insurance Company,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

For the year ending November 1st, 1866, made to the Secretary of State of the State of Maine, pursuant to laws of that State, viz:

Capital Stock, all paid in,	$500,000 00
Surplus on hand Nov. 1, 1866,	227,438 28
Total Assets,	$727,438 28
Consisting as follows:	
Invested in Bonds and Mortgages,	$214,310 00
Loans on demand, secured by Collaterals,	9,800 00
United States Bonds, various denominations,	387,145 00
Sundry State Bonds,	24,980 00
Cash on hand, in hands of Agents,	56,072 63
Interest accrued on investments	23,968 38
Other Assets,	31,062 22
	$727,438 28

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, awaiting final adjustment,	$23,348 17

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, } ss.

On this 13th day of December, A. D. 1866, before me personally appeared R. W. Bleecker, to me known, and known to be the Secretary of the North American Fire Insurance Company, of New York, who being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that the within certificate by him subscribed, is true and correct in every respect, and that the seal thereto affixed is the Corporate seal of said Company. R. W. BLEECKER.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of December, A. D. 1866, as witness my hand and official seals.

CHARLES NETTLETON, Comm'r for Maine in New York.

B. Plummer & Sons, Agt's.

Statement to Maine, November 1st, 1866.

THE NAME OF THE COMPANY IS THE

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Incorporated July 16th, 1853, and located in the City of New York

CAPITAL,

Capital of the Company paid up in Cash,	$500,000 00
Surplus on the first day of Nov., 1866,	115,994 60
Total,	$515,994 60

ASSETS.

Cash in St. Nicholas National Bank, and in office,	$50,900 89	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, worth at least double amount loaned,	160,810 00	
Loans on Stocks and Bonds, held as collateral,	46,224 53	
U. S. Bonds and Treas. Notes	228,570 00	
Tennessee Bonds,	17,875 00	
Wisconsin Bonds,	12,000 00	
Nebraska Bonds,	50 00	
Interest actually due and unpaid,	741 00	
Interest accrued and not due,	4,475 35	
Real Estate (unencumbered)	none.	
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission,	53,000 00	
Bills receivable for premiums on inland risks,	12,440 00	
Cash premiums uncollected on Policies issued at office,	13,107 23	
Salvages,	10,800 00	
Total,		$515,994 60

LIABILITIES.

Am't of Losses adjusted, due, and unpaid,	None.
" " incurred and in process of adjustment,	$48,809 13
Am't of claims for losses resisted by Co.,	3,400 00
" due for dividends,	45 00
Total,	$52,254 13

Total amount of risks in force, $29,523,607.78.

(Signed) H. B. WILMARTH, V. Pres.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Asst. Sec.

STATE OF MAINE.

City, County, and State of New York—ss.

Personally appeared H. B. Willmarth, Vice President, and Charles Bamburgh, Asst. Secretary of the above Company, and severally made oath that the above statement, by them subscribed, is, in their belief, true. Before me:

(Signed) J. W. WILDEY,

Commissioner for Maine; Justice of the Peace (Stamp) in New York.

B. PLUMMER & SONS, Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

On the first day of November, 1866, in conformity with the laws of the State of Maine.

1. The name and locality of the Company; Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, Mass.
2. The amount of its Capital Stock, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
3. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
4. The assets of the Company, including:
   - I. The amount of Cash on hand, $12,681 30
   - Amount of cash on hand, from Agents and others in course of transmission, 29,971 23
   - II. The Real Estate, unincumbered, 60,000 00
   - III. The Bonds owned by the Company, and how they are secured, with the rate of interest thereon, $50,000 U. S. 6's of '81 Coupon Bonds, a 113½, 56,375 00
   - $76,000 U. S. 5-20s of '65 Coupon Bonds, a 111⅛, 83,348 75
   - Home Water on and Ogdensburg 1,650 00
   - Potsdam and Watertown, 3000 00
   - IV. Debts to the Company, secured by mortgage, 106,363 83
   - V. Debts otherwise secured.
   - VI. Loans on Personal Security,
   - VII. Loans on Collateral Security, 49,091 67
   - VIII. Debts for Premiums,
   - IX. All other Securities:
   - Bank Stock as per schedule, 148 004 25
   - Rail Road Stocks as per schedule, 136,298 25
   - Bills receivable,
   - Offices Furniture, Rents, and accrued interest, 10,306 12
   - $697,797 90
   - Surplus over capital, 197,797 90
5. The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other Creditors by the Company, none.
6. Losses adjusted and due, none.
7. Losses adjusted and not due, none.
8. Losses unadjusted, $37,371 49
9. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, 2,100
10. All other claims against the Company, none.
11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk.
12. The greatest amount allowed by the Rules to be insured in any one City, Town or Village, *Ans.* As much insured as is deemed prudent.
13. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one Block, *Ans.* See answer to question 12.

EDMUND FREEMAN. *President.*

SANFORD J. HALL, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Seal.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HAMPDEN SS.

November 15, 1866. Personally appeared Edmund Freeman, President, and Sanford J. Hall, Assistant Secretary, of the above Company, and severally made oath that the above statement, by them subscribed, is, in their belief, true. Before me, JOHN M. STEBBINS, Justice of the Peace. [Seal.]

B. PLUMMER & SONS, Agents

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Hartford Live Stock Ins. Co.,

OF HARTFORD CONN.,

On the 31st day of October, 1866.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $100,000 which is all paid in.

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

	Par value.	*Market value.*
United States Government Bonds,	$24,000 00	$25,966 50
Conn. State Bonds,	6,000 00	6,000 00
Hartford City Bonds,	1,000 00	1,000 00
100 shares Mercantile National Bank Stock Hartford,	10,000 00	10,500 00
Real Estate Loans, mortgages on property worth double the amount,		36,000 00
Cash on hand and in hand of Agents and in Mercantile National Bank, and 1st National Bank, Hartford,		22,942 66
Accrued Interest,		311 00
Balance on Ledger, from Agents,		2,785 67
		$105,296 83

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted—none.

Losses contested and resisted—none.

Other Liabilities consist of a few office expenses only, most of them having been paid to this date.

W. C. GOODRICH, Secretary.

HARTFORD, November 6th, A. D. 1866. Subscribed and sworn to before me.

[Seal.] CHAS. B. CHAPMAN, Justice of the Peace.

B. PLUMMER & SONS, Agents.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
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CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY REMEDY KNOWN FOR
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DIABETES.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STRANGUARY AND BURNING OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips. A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

STROUDSBURG, PA., Jan 20, 1866.

DR. GREGG:

Dear Sir:—I wish to inform you that I have been under the treatment of some of our best physician for nearly two years, without receiving any benefit. I had lost all confidence, and I indulged in but little hope of a cure from any source. My disease was Dropsy, and my physicians told me that there was no cure for me. I was tapped some fifty times, and at the different operations about 120 pounds of water was removed.

I am happy to inform you that I have been completely restored to health by the use of Constitution Water.

I make this statement hoping it may reach those persons who may be similarly afflicted.

Respectfully,

MRS. MARGILL C. LEVANWAY.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June, 1862.—*Dr. William H. Gregg* —*Dear Sir*:—In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.—*Wm. H Gregg & Co.—Gents*:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of the Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner.—My wife was attacked, with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with *palpitation of the heart and irritation of the bladder.* I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and said "*her case was incurable. For,*" *said he,* "*she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties.*" About this time she commenced to use the Constitution Water and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BEUSCHOTEN.

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.—*Dr. W. H. Gregg,—Dear Sir*:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co, and when I had used half of it, to my surprise, I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it. I feel that it is all and more than you recommended it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours truly, LEONARD S. BIGLOW.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.

CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.
CONSTITUTION CATHARTIC LIFE PILLS.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff St., New York.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.

april 14—3mwcow—d&w1y

SILVERINE

FOR

Instantaneously Silver Plating

ARTICLES OF

BRASS, COPPER, GERMAN SILVER, &c.

Restoring the plating where worn off,—and for Cleaning and Polishing

SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE.

[illegible]

Eastport, Calais and St. John.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ONE TRIP PER WEEK.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 17th, the Steamer *New Brunswick*, Captain E. B. WINCHESTER, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State Street, Portland, every MONDAY at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Eastport and St. John.

Returning will leave St. John every THURSDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M.

At Eastport Stage Coaches will connect for Machias.

At St. John the E. & N. A. Railway will connect for Shediac.

Freight received on days of sailing until four o'clock, P. M. C. C. EATON, Agent.

Apply at 22 West Market Square. dec 29 tf

Fare Reduced to Boston.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

UNTIL further notice the Steamers of the Portland Steam Packet Company will run as follows:—

Leave Atlantic Wharf for Boston every evening (except Sunday), at 7 o'clock.

Leave Boston the same days at 7 P. M.

Fare in Cabin,	$1 50
Deck fare,	1 00

Package Tickets to be had of the Agents at reduced rates.

Freight taken as usual. L. BILLINGS, Agent.

May 30, 1866. edtf

Portland and New York

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships DIRIGO, Capt. H. SHERWOOD, and FRANCONIA, Capt. W. W. SHERWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State Room, $6. Cabin passage $5. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamer as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to

EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

J. F. AMES, Pier 38 East River.

Portland, May 29, 1866.

NEW HOTEL IN DEXTER.

"MERCHANTS EXCHANGE."

We have this day opened a new and elegant Public House in Dexter. This Hotel is a large, new, three story building, situated in the most central part of the village, is just completed at great expense, thoroughly finished with all the modern improvements, has 35 rooms all furnished with new and choice furniture, some of them suits of rooms to accommodate families. There is a Livery Stable attached, where excellent teams can be had at all times. We intend to spare no pains to please the public and to make the "Merchant's Exchange" a first class house in every respect, and respectfully solicit public patronage.

HAYES & MURCH.

L. D. HAYES. EBEN MURCH.

Dexter, Dec. 27, 1867. jan 10 d&w3m

NATIONAL HOUSE,

Harlow St., Bangor, Maine,

A. R. GREENOUGH, - - - Proprietor.

This House is situated in the most business part of the City, and is now open to the travelling community.

The Proprietor hopes by strict and personal attention to receive a liberal share of patronage.

The tables will be furnished with the best the Market affords, and every attention paid to the wants of his guests.

There is attached to this House a good STABLE, with attentive Ostler. Charges moderate.

A. R. GREENOUGH.

Bangor, September 13, 1866.

SNELL HOUSE.

The Subscriber has purchased the above House and proposes to keep a

"First Class Hotel."

He has repaired the House, put down new carpets, made additions to the furniture, &c., &c. He has also secured the services of M. H. HUNTRESS, as Clerk. And by the experience he has had in the business, he flatters himself that he can suit the people of Aroostook—*or any other man.*

GEO. PARKS, Proprietor.

Houlton, July 1, 1865 1t6

OR WORLDS SALVE

Has been an old family nurse for the past twenty years, and known all around the world as the most soothing and healing Ointment in existence.

McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT

Never Fails to Cure.

Salt Rheum, Scrofula Ulcers, Small Pox, Sore Nipples, Mercurial Sores, Erysipelas, Carbuncles, Corns, Bunions, and all Rheumatic Pains, &c. &c. Heals permanently Old Sores and Fresh Wounds. For Frosted Limbs, Burns, or Scalds, it has no equal in the World. Give it a trial.

Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

Nov.21 99 Tu& Fd&wly

Excelsior Window Polish!

The Most Wonderful Thing of the Age.

IT gives an instantaneous polish to the glass, removing paint, putty, grease, &c. It makes your Silver, Britannia, Tin, Brass and Knives, look as good as new, with little labor and no water or dirt! It removes ink stains and pencil marks from wood and paint work, and is unsurpassed for cleaning paint. Manufactured by

J. G. WOOLCOCK, New Bedford, Mass

For sale in Bangor wholesale and retail by B. F. BRADBURY, No. 3 Smith's Block, & J. F. PATTEN & CO., No. 1 Granite Block.

August 25th.—d&w6m.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

WITH

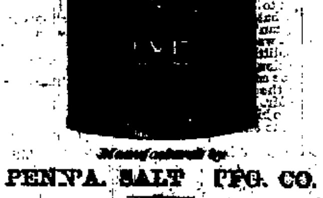
YOUR WASTE GREASE!

NO LIME NECESSARY:

BY USING

Saponifier:

OR



Manufactured by

PENN'A. SALT MFG. CO.

It will make TWELVE POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap, or TWENTY-FIVE GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about THIRTY CENTS. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Be particular in asking for

PENN'A. SALT MFG. CO'S. SAPONIFIER.

[illegible]

THE LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

ENGLISH & AMERICAN

TABLE CUTLERY,

[illegible]

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC RAILROAD

"Lower Kennebec Route," via Kendall's Mills, Waterville, and Augusta.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Kendall's Mills daily, for Portland and Boston, upon the arrival of the 7.00 A.M. train from Bangor, connecting with trains at Brunswick for Lewiston, Bath, &c.

Returning—Passenger Train leaves Portland on arrival of train from Boston, at 1 P.M., connecting at Kendall's Mills with train for Bangor and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Kendall's Mills [illegible] for Portland, and through to Boston [illegible] of cars. *Returning*, Freight Train [illegible] ville at 3.25 P.M. and Kendall's Mills at [illegible]

Connection Tickets between Bangor and [illegible] on the Maine Central Road, and [illegible] Brunswick on the Portland and Kennebec [illegible] are now sold, and baggage marked through.

Through Fares from Bangor and all stations on the Maine Central Railroad, East of Kendall's Mills, to Portland and Boston, by the [illegible] Kennebec Railroad, will be made the [illegible] route as by the Maine Central and [illegible] Roads. So also from Portland and [illegible] gor and all other stations [illegible]

Passengers going East will change [illegible] depot they arrive at in Portland, [illegible] is allowed to dine. W. HATCH, [illegible]

nov19, 1866

Bangor, Oldtown and Milford

RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 19th [illegible] will leave as follows, till further [illegible]

Leave Bangor at 7 A. M. 12 [illegible]

Leave Milford at 8 A. M. 1½ P. M. [illegible]

Leave Oldtown at 8¼ A. M. 2 P. M. [illegible]

N. T. SWAN, Agent.

Bangor, Nov. 15th, 1866.

MAINE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY next, trains [illegible] Bangor daily for Portland and [illegible] A. M.

Accommodation train for Waterville and intermediate stations, at 1.30 P. M. daily.

Trains from Portland and Boston will be [illegible] Bangor at 8 P. M., and from Waterville [illegible]

Through tickets are sold at Bangor [illegible] and Boston by this line only.

EDWIN NOYES, [illegible]

November 10, 1866.

NEW LAW!

SOLDIERS who have served THREE YEARS, or their widows or heirs, are entitled to an

$100 Additional Bounty,

And Soldiers who have served TWO YEARS, their widows or heirs, are entitled to an [illegible] Bounty of $50. Increased Invalid Pensions [illegible] $20, and $25 per month, according to the [illegible] disability.

Increased Pensions

FOR WIDOWS.

All Widows drawing Pensions are now entitled to an increase of two dollars per month for each child under sixteen years of age.

Three Months Pay Proper

Officers who were in the service, March [illegible] and were honorably discharged after April [illegible] are entitled to 3 months pay proper.

All persons having claims under the above should make application at once, in person or by letter, at the old and reliable War Claim Agency.

Perkins & Stevens,

NO. 1 MAIN STREET, BANGOR, MAINE.

N. B.—They refer to the thousands of claimants whose claims they have prosecuted in a speedy and satisfactory manner. aug 2

Pensions!---Bounty!

(NEW LAW!)

Important to all Soldiers!

PENSIONS INCREASED.

I AM AUTHORIZED, BY LAW, TO GET an *INCREASE* of Pension from

$8 to $15 Per Month,

For every Soldier who lost a *hand or foot* in the army, or who is disabled by wounds [illegible] *equal* to the loss of a *hand or foot.*

Also—An *INCREASE OF PENSION* [illegible] classes, and for dependent *fathers* and [illegible] Full information given by calling on the [illegible]

BOUNTIES EQUALIZED!

This Law has passed the House and will [illegible] a law in a few days—when all the early soldiers of the war, and their widows and heirs, [illegible] their just due.

Apply early, either in person or by letter, at the OLD WAR CLAIM AGENCY [illegible]

C. P. BROWN.

June 19th, 1866.—d&wtf BANGOR.

Special Notice

To Soldiers and Seamen!!

The Law Has Passed!

Bounties Equalized.

Justice Done the Early Soldiers and Seamen of the War, their Widows and Heirs.

NOTICE has been sent me from Washington that the Law equalizing the bounty of Soldiers and Seamen was passed Saturday last, July [illegible] by Congress.

I am now authorized and prepared to collect the Bounty for every Soldier and Seaman entitled [illegible] for their Widows and Heirs.

Application made personally at my office or by mail,—the discharge of the Soldier [illegible] should be handed in—as it must be forwarded with the application.

All applications must be made since, witnessed and sworn to, AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THIS LAW. Many soldiers have been induced to sign papers before the law passed. This is [illegible] irregular, fraudulent and void, and [illegible] such cases must be made over.

Soldiers and Seamen

Call early and get full particulars at the Old War Claim Agency of

C. P. BROWN,

July 30 BANGOR.

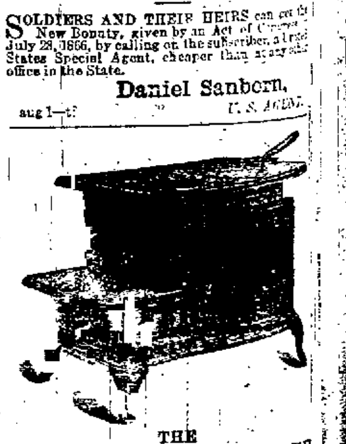
The New Bounty Law.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS can get the New Bounty, given by an Act of Congress July 28, 1866, by calling on the subscriber, a United States Special Agent, cheaper than at any other office in the State.

Daniel Sanborn, U. S. AGENT.

aug 1—tf



THE

BEST COOKING STOVE

IN THE MARKET.

"PEERLESS," FOR COAL OR WOOD.

THE "PEERLESS" has all the advantages of the popular stoves in use, together with such NEW FEATURES as justify the manufacturers in calling it the BEST COOKING STOVE in the market.

It is the "PEERLESS," because it is superior to all other Cooking Stoves in *Economy, Simplicity, Cleanliness, Baking, Roasting and Beauty.*

1st, ECONOMY. A patented method of heating the air and conveying it through the oven, saves from *twenty to thirty per cent. of fuel.*

2d, SIMPLICITY. It is easily managed. The fire can be perfectly controlled, and kept through an entire season without rekindling.

3d, CLEANLINESS. No dust escapes while shaking or dumping the grate.

4th, BAKING. Its large oven, wherein all parts are of *equal* temperature, bakes as *evenly as a brick oven,* and that without turning the article. It bakes quickly. It will bake upon the oven rack equally evenly and well at the same time the oven bottom is fully employed in baking or roasting.

5th, ROASTING. A current of hot air constantly passing through the oven, so thoroughly ventilates it, that it *roasts as well as a tin kitchen.*

6th, BEAUTY. Made of the best iron, [illegible] smooth, well mounted, artistically ornamented, and substantially built, it is the most beautiful as well as the most serviceable stove in the market.

Each stove is WARRANTED to be and to do all [illegible] is claimed for it.

PRATT & WENTWORTH, Manufacturers, Boston.

ALBERT NOYES & CO., Sole Agents for Bangor.

t19—3md&w